

“It is right we should feel shocked and angry at the failure to protect Maria. We should also be shocked and angry at the social conditions in which she died.”

social workers to have the primary responsibility.

Miss Diana Lees, the social worker supervising Maria Colwell before her death, said yesterday that the public must understand the responsibilities of the social service departments.

Public expectation was higher than the resources could meet. It was not realistic that resources were being cut.

The report's criticism of her role was reasonably fair, she said, although the majority report seemed not to understand her position.

"Obviously I feel a certain amount of responsibility, but I do not have a guilty conscience", she said. With kindness there are some things which had been done differently."

Mr Denis Allen, director of social services for East Sussex, was accused that his department was responsible for Maria Colwell's death.

He refused to be a scapegoat. The lessons of the report should be learnt, he said, and his department was setting up an area committee to consider the issues.

How a central list of suspected cases could be set up.

He added a warning that such measures could not protect all children.

"How can we as a community prevent 700 children a year from being killed by their parents, as research indicates is a fact?" he asked. "I do not think anyone should claim to be completely free of social services can control. There is a limit to which we can control other people's behaviour. In the end people will live their own lives."

Mr Allen and the British Association of Social Workers supported the idea of an independent social workers' court to deal with cases coming before the courts.

The association also advocated a change in the way that supervision orders could be made on parents instead of children. In the Maria Colwell case, it was the parents who needed to be looked at, and supervised, not the child, to be able to ensure that that was done.

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Bread price may drop to 9p in some shops

*17.15 from October 27th.

HOME NEWS

Call for a London police authority

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The Metropolitan Police should be made accountable to the local electorate through the establishment of an elected police committee, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday.

The association, which represents all the local authorities in the metropolitan areas of the country, including the Greater London Council and the London boroughs, has told the Home Office that it is anomalous that the Metropolitan Police alone among the country's police forces should not have an elected police authority.

The AMA made its call as a result of the proposals by Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, for setting up an independent structure to deal with complaints against the police.

The association wants the elected members of existing police authorities to be given a dominant role in the complaints body, and for London to get the same treatment as the rest of the country.

In comments on the proposals, the AMA's police and fire committee told the Home Office: "The situation concerning the existing machinery for handling complaints against the police is not a bad one, nor really unfair to the public as it stands, and the committee feels that a good deal of unnecessary disquiet has been expressed about the machinery which is without substantial justification."



Mr Richard Hunt, a dealer, examining a proof in deep brown of an 1840 British penny stamp at Stanley Gibbons's A. M. Smeaton collection auction in London.

Leaders of Civil Assistance now selecting over 50 'controllers'

By Christopher Walker

In conditions of strict secrecy, General Sir Walter Walker and the other leaders of Civil Assistance, the largest of the new patriotic organizations in Britain, are now selecting more than 50 "controllers" to supervise their operation throughout the country.

Their fear of infiltration by left-wing groups is intense, and it was forbidden this week to inspect any of the names, addresses or professions of the 1,500 men they say are now being "security vetted" for post posts within the organization.

The task of final selection is being left to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Butler, a retired soldier aged 58, who combines his new role as chief executive and group spokesman with writing a book on mystic philosophy.

At his home near the Hampshire village of Sway, Colonel Butler said: "There is a real danger that moves will be made to infiltrate us. Either we behave accordingly or we become lax, like a lot of boy scouts who do not really take the communist threat seriously."

Colonel Butler says that ear-

lier this week he received an official warning from the Hampshire police to be on his guard against attempts to steal the documents and lists of names now in his possession.

"They told me to be particularly on the look-out for left-wingers who might try and pose as police officers and attempt to take them away," he said.

The leaders of Civil Assistance, who already claim more than 100,000 members, appear completely undeterred by the ministerial criticism and public ridicule that has greeted news of their activities in certain quarters.

Colonel Butler admitted yesterday that Civil Assistance had been approached by a number of groups in Britain who had declared that they were prepared to act "outside the law" to deal with threats of subversion. He did not know if any were armed.

Colonel Butler told me that a long list of names and allegations about people in Britain allegedly involved in subversive activities had already been compiled.

Warning by MP: Mr Airey Neave, Conservative MP for Abingdon, said yesterday of

Gamblers at casino were cheated, court told

Mr Graham Neville, counsel appearing for the police and the Gaming Board, told Torbay licensing magistrates yesterday how people at the Carlton Club casino in Torquay, scene of the three murders last December, were cheated.

He said that winning roulette players were short-changed and that games were speeded so that customers were unable to check their chips properly. Male inspectors sometimes took the place of girl croupiers when the house was on a losing streak.

He continued: "Some of the girls would tell you that they would watch games being conducted by the inspectors and on some occasions they saw underpayment quite clearly being made to winners."

Mr Neville told the court that punters were plied with drink. Winning customers were sometimes invited into after-hours games of cards. Sometimes the games would continue throughout the night and the next day. Croupiers returning the next night would find the same people in the same places playing cards.

Both the Gaming Board and the police were giving their reasons yesterday for objecting to the renewal of the club's casino licence. The case is expected to last three days.

It was in the casino, in Torwood Street, Torquay, that Martin Fenton, aged 44, a businessman, shot dead three people after murdering a policeman in a street. He is serving a life sentence after being convicted at Exeter Crown Court in June.

Mr Neville said Mr Fenton lost a considerable amount of money at the casino. But the owner, Mr John Tsigrasides, when questioned by the police about giving unlawful credit to Mr Fenton, denied that and said that at no time was money or chips from the casino section advanced to Mr Fenton. During Mr Fenton's trial in June, he added, the court heard of a feud between himself and the Greek.

Miss Marion Fletcher, a former croupier at the club and now a police officer, said there were several occasions on which customers were short-changed. Mr Tsigrasides always used to endorse underpayment.

On one occasion an Arab boy was winning considerably as 4 am approached, the time the casino should close on week-days. But it was kept open for an extra half-hour until the young man lost his money. She added: "The last spin was timed to coincide with the last chips that he was left to play with."

The hearing continues today.

'A' level at 84

Mr Harry Grossman, aged 84, former army major, of Peverill Road, Beeston, has passed a second A level in applied mathematics four years after gaining one in pure mathematics.

Brighton suing Brian Clough and Leeds

Brian Clough, the manager of Leeds United, is being sued for damages by his former club, Brighton and Hove Albion, which alleges breach of contract.

The third division club is also suing Leeds United for damages for allegedly inducing Mr Clough to break his five-year contract.

In its writ, issued on Tuesday in the High Court, Brighton FC is also claiming £75,000 alleged to have been agreed between the two clubs as compensation for losing Mr Clough's services.

It also claims damages in the event of Leeds United not fulfilling an alleged agreement to play a friendly match at Brighton during the 1974-75 season.

Mr Clough signed as Brighton's manager for a five-year term in November, 1973, at a salary of £7,500 a year. Brighton FC alleges that Mr Clough was in breach of contract when he left in July this year, and says it is entitled to damages because it has been unable to replace him with a man of equivalent ability.

The writ alleges that two Leeds directors, Manny Cussins and Bob Roberts, induced Mr Clough to break his contract and join Leeds straightaway. Alternatively, it maintains that Leeds offered to pay £75,000 compensation if Brighton would release Mr Clough immediately and not sue it for inducing Mr Clough to break his contract.

Solicitors asked Leeds to pay the £75,000 on July 22, but it was not paid, the writ states. Leeds United has also allegedly repudiated the agreement to play the friendly match at Brighton.

Lord Snowdon in disabled inquiry

Lord Snowdon is chairman of a working party on the integration of the disabled, the formation of which was announced yesterday. Its formation follows discussions between Lord Snowdon, Mr Alfred Morris, minister for the disabled, and Mr Duncan Gubrie, director of Action Research for the Crippled Child.

A spokesman for Action Research said the party hoped to identify areas in which positive action was still needed and to make recommendations.

Coal board and county council clash over plans for new Yorkshire mine

From Ronald Kershaw Wakefield

A clash between the West Yorkshire County Council and the National Coal Board appears to be imminent over conditions laid down by the county council to be observed by the board in developing a new drift mine at Royston, near Barnsley.

The conditions, announced yesterday, include rules about methods of working coal, percentages of extraction, transport of output and disposal of waste.

The decisions by the county council's development sub-committee against which the coal board has the right of appeal are seen by the local authority as an advance by its new planning department into more rigid environmental control.

Mr John Senior, chairman of the sub-committee, suggested yesterday that wide repercussions might result, possibly affecting the development of the Selby coalfield in the neighbouring North Yorkshire County Council area.

It is no secret that the two councils have had discussions on the development of the new

mines, which, discounting scale of operation and location, have environmental considerations in common.

West Yorkshire County Council was at pains to emphasize the considerable consultation that has taken place between the NCB and itself, and that a certain amount of harmony had been achieved.

The coal board's plan is to put down a new £2m drift mine on the site of the now closed New Monckton colliery, mining different seams to win 10 million tons of coal over 30 years, employing 230 men. A council official admitted last night that the board was not entirely happy at the controls on the underground workings which could be applied by the planning authority.

That became very clear last night when the coal board announced: "While it is true there has been a high degree of consultation on the planning conditions, we have not until today seen the final wording. There are one or two matters which would appear to need clarification and we intend to

seek an early meeting with the planning authority."

In particular, we are not able to accede to any conditions about methods of working which cut across the statutory responsibilities of the mine manager, in respect of safety of the mine and subsidence precautions. These are responsibilities which cannot be delegated to any other authority.

"So far as waste disposal is concerned, we are anxious that this vital project should not be held up pending the preparation of a major reclamation scheme in the area (one of the conditions).

"While we have agreed to transport output by rail, the condition in this respect is so worded as to be unacceptably restrictive during the development period, if for instance rail transport were interrupted for any reason when the mine is in operation."

Quarry appeal: ICI has appealed against the Peak Park Joint Planning Board's refusal to allow a new limestone quarry at Old Moor, near Buxton, Derbyshire.

Tommy Lawton to do 200 hours of community work

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

Tommy Lawton, aged 54, the former England and Nottingham County footballer, was ordered by Nottingham magistrates yesterday to serve a sentence of 200 hours community service work for obtaining £20 by deception from a friend.

Mr Lawton, of Patterdale Road, Woodthorpe, Nottingham, was convicted at an earlier hearing of obtaining £10 by deception from a friend, Mr Roland De'Ath, licensee of the Horse and Jockey Inn at Bulwell.

Yesterday he asked for another offence involving his autobiography, *When the Cheering Stopped*, to be taken into consideration. He admitted obtaining £10 by deception from Mr De'Ath by falsely stating that he was employed by Golden Eagle Press to sell his autobiography and was authorized to receive money for books ordered from the publishers.

Mr Michael O'Connell, for the defence, said: "The punishment inflicted in this case can only be half of that already caused by the publicity given by the media. He has suffered a

great deal of stress from the publicity."

Dr Hugh Rice, the chairman, told Mr Lawton: "We appreciate that matters are made very difficult for you by the publicity which is quite inevitable in a case such as this." He said that in July, 1972, Mr Lawton had been put on probation for three years for seven offences. At that time he asked for a further 12 cases of deception and eight of pecuniary advantage to be taken into consideration.

"We have to consider the record of 29 known offences," Dr Rice continued. "Whatever publicity has been given it is not in our view suitable to let you off with a trivial sentence of community service work."

Mr Lawton was ordered to serve the 200 hours within a year. He was also sentenced to a further 200 hours of community service work to run concurrently for breach of probation. He was also ordered to pay £20 prosecution costs and compensation of £20 to Mr De'Ath.

After the case Mr Lawton's probation officer said: "I cannot at this stage say what Mr Lawton's tasks are going to be."

Inquiry on high rates for water in Wales

From a Staff Reporter Cardiff

In response to anger in Wales over water charges, Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday set up a committee of inquiry. He hopes it will make recommendations before the 1975/76 rates are fixed.

Rates that began in June brought an average 148 per cent increase for Welsh householders and 124 per cent for industry. In some areas charges have increased five fold.

Elan Valley people pay 20p in the pound water rate, while Birmingham people served by the Elan Valley reservoirs pay 2.5p.

The 1973 Water Act obliges the Welsh Water Development Authority to pay its way, and charges have to meet costs of £12.6m.

The committee, under Sir Goronwy Daniel, Principal of University College, Aberystwyth, will review the Act's effects and consider matters relating to future charges.

Mr Morris expressed government concern that Welsh consumers were paying some of the heaviest charges in the country.

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MARIA COLWELL REPORT

Sharing the responsibility: Social services, NSPCC, teachers, neighbours

By David Leigh

The report on the life and death of Maria Colwell, who was killed at the age of seven by her stepfather in a beating while she was supervised by the local authority, censures two welfare departments and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The 60,000-word report, conclusions on the facing page, which the Government has issued in typescript while proper publication awaits the end of a printers' strike, presents a long list of failures in communication, in which social workers, NSPCC workers, school welfare officers, teachers and members of the public were all involved.

A minority report by Miss Olive Stevenson, Reader in Social Administration at Oxford University, the only one of the three inquiry members to be identified with professional social workers, accuses her colleagues of over-simplification. She has a much more sympathetic view of the decisions social workers took about the moves of the child between natural mother, foster-parents and stepfather.

"I do not think a hierarchy of blame is appropriate and therefore dissociate myself from it," Miss Stevenson writes. "Society should extend its compassion not only to the child caught up in Maria Colwell's death, but to those whom it employs to perform tasks of the utmost difficulty and complexity, under conditions of great strain."

After nine weeks of public hearings in Brighton at the end of last year, the three members of the inquiry, appointed by Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Social Services, set down immediately to disagreement. Mr Thomas Field-Fisher, QC, the chairman, Alderman Mrs Rowena Davey, of Essex County Council, and Miss Stevenson could not resolve their differences in the five months of writing.

The body of the report analyses in detail the moves by which Maria Colwell was originally fostered with her relatives, the Coopers, returned after five years to her natural mother and new stepfather under a local authority supervision order; and ill-treated in her new home despite reports from neighbours and teachers of her plight.

The foster-parents, the report says: "East Sussex considered them suitable to foster Maria and saw no reason to change that opinion as the years passed." They were devoted to her and she had a normal and satisfactory upbringing.

Mrs Kepple, Maria Colwell's mother, campaigned for her return. East Sussex social work department was anxious about the effect that would have on the child, but eventually decided not to oppose her application for a trial visit to Mrs Kepple were undertaken,

which caused upsets and attempts by the child to run away.

The report says: "We cannot accept that in a case such as this a child should be subject to the degree of stress shown by Maria."

"If there is a reluctance to seek a second opinion from another discipline and too much emphasis is placed on independent judgment, then clients will suffer as Maria did."

The report said they considered it wholly wrong that no effort was made, even at a late stage, to get a medical opinion on the depth and significance of the child's continuing problems. There was no doubt in their minds that her loyalties lay with the Coopers.

At the court hearing, for her return to her mother, little was known about the prospective stepfather, who had a history of illness, of brawling and use of different names. The foster-parents were virtually excluded from the proceedings.

Under the supervision order that was made to replace the original and more stringent care order, there were too few powers, and no statutory rules saying how supervision should be done. Because Maria Colwell had moved to Brighton, Miss Diana Lees, the social worker responsible, was operating outside her territory, East Sussex, and did not know local schools and other welfare officials.

After the court order in November, until the following February, there is not enough evidence to satisfy us that Maria's general well-being was being watched by East Sussex with sufficient care.

In April, 1972, neighbours reported that the child had injuries. Welfare agencies testified that such evidence should be treated cautiously, but the report states, "the weight of this evidence is such that we have no hesitation in accepting it in general terms."

The picture presented was of a physically and emotionally deteriorating child who was deprived and unhappy, at any rate after April, 1972. The Daphne Kirby, of the NSPCC, told that Maria Colwell, then injured, had fallen off a scooter: "In our opinion Mrs Kirby accepted the explanation she was given for these serious injuries far too readily, in particular against the background of the previous liaison between Mrs Kirby and the police should have told the social services department about a traces with a neighbour after the NSPCC had been called," the report says. There were indications that Miss Lees did not appreciate the gravity of the situation.

That, coupled with the failure of later information to get to Mrs Lees, and her belief that Mrs Kirby regularly visiting the child, led to "a complete failure to supervise" between June and December. Miss Lees's superior had to share responsibility for that.



Maria Colwell: Sad history in which "the system" failed.

complete failure to supervise" between June and December. Miss Lees's superior had to share responsibility for that.

The report expresses surprise at the number of times the records and recollections of officials concerned did not tally in the later incidents in Maria's life. It emphasises that there was no doubt, however, of everyone's truthfulness and concern.

By December, because of "the fatal failure to pool the total knowledge of the child's background, recent history and physical and mental condition, the last real opportunity of removing her was missed."

The education welfare officer, formerly known as the truancy officer, was concerned about the child, but was confused about her role in the matter. The report criticises the lack of liaison between the school, the educational welfare officer and the borough social services department. Educational welfare officers are administratively distinct from social service departments.

Maria Colwell, despite an elaborate "welfare provision", fell through the net primarily because of communication failures, the report concludes.

Records should be better kept and there should be more secretarial help available. The NSPCC had low administrative costs but "skimping on such

servicing is not in the long run conducive to efficiency."

Of communications between and within schools, the child was transferred from one to another, the report says: "This was for Maria an important link in the welfare chain and one which was on occasion weak."

It is reasonable to infer that the staff of the Brighton schools did not regard the school record cards as an important part of their information system. Too often in the course of our inquiry we heard of "foot-proof systems" which in the event proved faulty.

It was essential for class teachers, three of whom had shown much sincerity and perceptiveness about Maria, to be more involved in the matter.

Of communications between schools and social service departments, the report suggests there may have been a lack of confidence between the professions. There may also have been a lack of proper confidence and understanding between social work officials and members of the public, such as neighbours.

Complaints about child cruelty commonly went to the NSPCC for historical reasons. That might be causing a general confusion in other cases.

It was possible that too much attention was placed in social

work on training the mother and too little on the stepfather. It is also suggested, the possibility making better inquiries about stepfather in comparable cases ought to be considered.

When courts are considering such cases, a report ought to be obtained from an independent social worker, to obviate divided perspectives in the social worker who is working for a department that has already made a recommendation. The foster-parents ought to have been in court.

Medical supervision under the supervision order proceedings was called into question. Miss Lees was greatly handicapped by not having the power to take the child forthwith to a doctor. She was dependent on Mrs Kepple's cooperation. Had the child carried on having the regular examinations obligatory under a full-scale care order, her steady deterioration would have been picked up.

Miss Stevenson, in her dissenting report, emphasised the widespread family disputes in which the question of Maria Colwell's fostering became embroiled. Social workers, she said, thought it important for the child's emotional welfare to reduce these conflicts, but she suggested that with hindsight they might have been "over-optimistic."

Maria Colwell was treated for "depression" during the period when trial visits were being made to her mother with a view to returning her. The majority report criticised the social worker's failure to seek psychiatric opinion on the child. Miss Stevenson said: "She was acting quite responsibly in my view in the exercise of her professional judgment."

Miss Stevenson agreed that Miss Lees's investigation of the prospective stepfather was inadequate. But she was only conforming to standard social work practice which there is room for improvement. It was unlikely any discoveries about the stepfather would have changed the original decision to allow the child's return.

There were some deplorable failures of communication, Miss Stevenson said, but she rejected the assumption that the responsibility lay with social workers entirely.

Furthermore, the depth of inspection by Miss Lees and Mrs Kirby was affected because they were overworked. Mrs Kirby was doing the work of two inspectors. Miss Lees had to take on a number of difficult cases, after the reorganisation of the social work department, and had six children at physical risk under her supervision at the time. She did not think Maria Colwell was at physical risk. "One wonders what degree of anxiety social workers can bear."

The inquiry's terms of reference were to inquire into the

care and supervision provided by local authorities and other agencies in relation to Maria Colwell, and the coordination between them.

Mr Field-Fisher wrote to Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, saying: "It is a matter of regret to the committee however, that we have been unable to reach agreement on certain matters." Much of the report had none the less been signed and agreed by all three.

Maria Colwell was beaten to death in January, 1973, at the council house in Brighton where she had lived since she was returned to her natural mother, Mrs Pauline Kepple. Her stepfather, William Kepple, is serving a sentence of eight years' imprisonment for her murder.

East Sussex County Council was supervising the child on behalf of Brighton Borough Council, in whose area she was then technically living. The inquiry was in public after a proposed secret investigation by the county council had been scrapped in view of public protests. All the agencies involved were completely cooperative, the report emphasises.

The inquiry examined two separate periods in Maria Colwell's life, the period with her foster-parents immediately after her birth, which ended in November, 1971, when the 1966 care order about her was revoked, and the rest of her life with her mother.

It was only over the report's account of the first period, in which the decision was taken to allow the child's return to Mrs Kepple, that Miss Stevenson wrote her dissenting report. She also disagreed with the way the final conclusions were presented in so far as they parcelled out responsibility.

After Maria Colwell was born, the fifth of Mrs Kepple's (later Mrs Kepple) children by Raymond Colwell, the husband left home and died shortly afterwards.

Mrs Kepple then went "completely to pieces," the report says. "There was ample

evidence (her) children were being consistently left alone, were neglected and dirty and that she was associating with numerous men."

As a result, the child was fostered by Mrs Cooper. Mrs Kepple's sister-in-law. She was taken back to her mother, neglected again, and formally placed with Mrs Cooper and her husband as foster-parents, while under the care of the local authority.

Miss Stevenson has reservations about the wisdom of the original decision. Mrs Kepple did not want Maria to be placed with Mrs Cooper and there were family feuds in the background. Her other four children were also put in care.

In April, 1970, Miss Diana Lees took over responsibility for Maria Colwell's case. The report said she had excellent academic and professional qualifications as well as hospital social work experience. But she lacked local authority social work experience. Her workload, in addition, was steadily increased until by 1972 she was carrying an average burden of 60 to 70 cases of all kinds, including children at physical risk.

Inevitably, a system of priorities had to be exercised for such a burden, and Maria Colwell could not receive absolute priority when it was not believed she was at physical risk.

Mrs Kepple, the prospective stepfather, showed no understanding of or concern for the child. It was suggested, the majority report says, that such an attitude was common in that type of person, and showed only a cultural difference.

But, the report says, "such an apparent unconcern may mask a more sinister form of indifference which, after all, can pass through insensitivity and callousness to neglect and cruelty."

The report asks to what was Maria Colwell going if the care order was revoked. "From being an only (fostered) child, somewhat in the nature of a solitary ewe-lamb, possibly over-indulged but nicely mannered and well brought up, she was going to join her natural mother, whom she hardly knew, whose family her mother did not believe in restricting and which she was to enter as the eldest, provoking possible jealousies. Of

the man of the house virtually nothing was known."

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to ignore the fact that many "transplants", even when unprompted, did succeed. The social workers involved realised that the best approach to such a "transplant" was the gradual transfer of roots. But the hostilities in the family made them think that was impossible, although they wanted to gain time.

"It is obvious that not only the most careful consideration was given to the situation as they saw it on this occasion by the East Sussex social workers, but that they were determined to proceed with caution."

The report asks, however, is it really in Maria's best interests to be returned to her mother at all. What was the true cause and depth of the trauma which it was envisaged might occur?

The social workers placed great stress on the stable relationship between the Kepples. "But the plain fact is, apart from what Miss Lees was told by the Kepples themselves, neither of whom was a truthful or reliable person, nothing was known of Mr Kepple."

His history, his family, his background, his record of employment, his pay packet, his habits, his character, his temperament, his health, his philosophy of life, all were unknown."

The majority report says criticism of professional practices from outside sources ought not to be inhibited. Law and medicine, both older professions, were not immune from outside criticism and were probably the better for it.

If social work practice might "offend against ordinary standards of social or moral concern or even appears to go against accepted tenets of common sense, it would be wrong not to indicate at least a hope that the practice should be scrutinized anew."

The acceptance of unduly high degrees of trauma in a child in the process of being transplanted came under that category.

The Department of Health and Social Security has been forced to issue the report in limited numbers because it cannot be printed and published normally by the Stationery Office because of the printing dispute.

As a result, no one except the press and parties directly involved will be able to read the report in full until the dispute is resolved. Nor was it possible for newspapers to study the report in advance.

Mrs Castle's ambition that everyone interested should be able to study all the findings cannot yet be realized. Unlike a royal commission, the inquiry was asked to produce not recommendations but only an analysis.

Leading article, page 15

Appointments Vacant also on page 13

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

MacQuarie University

LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for appointment as LECTURER in Philosophy in the School of Philosophy, Macquarie University, Sydney. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the field of Philosophy. Salary will be in the range of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109.

Further information about the position and the University can be obtained from the Registrar, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109.

Applications close on 27 September, 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ENGINEER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Chief Engineer of the University of Reading. The successful candidate will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of the University's fleet of motor vehicles. Salary will be in the range of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA.

Further information about the position and the University can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA.

Applications close on 27 September, 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Manchester

SENIOR LECTURERS IN OBSTETRICS AND Gynaecology

Applications are invited for the posts of Senior Lecturers in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the University of Manchester. The successful candidates will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the field of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Salary will be in the range of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.

Further information about the position and the University can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.

Applications close on 27 September, 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London

Tutor in Social Work

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers with a minimum of three years' experience in the field for the post of Tutor in Social Work. The successful applicant will be involved in the planning for a part-time professional training course in Social Work to start in October 1975 for which approval in principle has been given by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work. The establishment of this course includes five other tutors. The successful applicant will be in the first instance expected to share in the work of the External Diploma in Social Studies which is being phased out.

Salary will be on the scale £2118-£4895 plus £213 London Allowance and threshold agreement payments.

Closing date for applications is 30 September 1974.

For further details write to: The Director (Room 4/7/16), Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, 7 Ridgeway Street, London WC1E 7AD.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

MRC GENERAL CLINICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Applications are invited for the post of PHYSIOLOGIST to this group, which has an excellent reputation for research in the field of human physiology. The successful candidate will be responsible for research and supervision of students. Salary will be in the range of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

Further information about the position and the University can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

Applications close on 27 September, 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London

LECTURESHIP IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Political Science in the University of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the field of Political Science. Salary will be in the range of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT.

Further information about the position and the University can be obtained from the Registrar, University of London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT.

Applications close on 27 September, 1974.

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Applications are invited for the posts of Senior Lecturers in Law in the University of Dundee. The successful candidates will be responsible for teaching and supervising students in the field of Law. Salary will be in the range of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Dundee, Dundee, DD1 1TA.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London

Tutor in Social Work

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Salary will be on the scale £2118-£4895 plus £213 London Allowance and threshold agreement payments.

Closing date for applications is 30 September 1974.

For further details write to: The Director (Room 4/7/16), Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, 7 Ridgeway Street, London WC1E 7AD.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

MARIA COLWELL REPORT

Blame put on failure of communications in welfare services

The following are the conclusions of the inquiry team, chaired by Mr Thomas Field-Fisher, QC into the death of Maria Colwell.

From the narrative of events covering the whole of Maria's life it can be seen that her findings necessarily involve the disclosure of many mistakes, both of commission and omission by many of those individuals who were responsible from time to time for her welfare in some degree. Nevertheless, it must be realized that the nature and extent of certain of those errors only becomes obvious with the advantage of hindsight and, moreover, it is not possible to identify any human activity in which human, and perfectly understandable, fallibility does not play a part. If there were errors, and there were many, of different degrees of importance, they must all be put into perspective. What has clearly emerged is that the care and supervision of Maria over her whole life was correct, effective and, in the main, the result of hard work by many different individuals working with several different agencies.

There was no question at any time in our view of anyone deliberately shirking a task; there was no shortage of devotion to duty. What has clearly emerged, at least to us, is a failure of system compounded of several factors, of which the greatest and most obvious must be that of lack of, or ineffectiveness of, communication and liaison. A system should be set up which is able to absorb individual errors and yet function adequately.

It follows that in assessing responsibility for the state of affairs disclosed in the narrative we think it quite impossible, and indeed unfair, to lay the direct blame for such inadequacies in the care and supervision of Maria upon any individual or indeed upon any small group of individuals. Many of the mistakes made by individuals were either the result of, or were contributed to, by inefficient systems operating in several different fields, notably training, administration, planning, liaison and supervision.

It is at the middle and higher levels that this case has clearly shown to us that a great deal of rethinking about child care is overdue. In addition, the ability of social work agencies to carry out their tasks properly depends not merely upon the sheer physical capacity of their workers to cope with ever-increasing case loads, which raises important financial and recruitment questions, but also upon the drawing up of efficient systems within which those workers can work to the best of their capacity.

The overall impression created by Maria's sad history is that while individuals made mistakes it was "the system", using the word in the widest sense, which failed her. Because that system is the product of society it is upon society as a whole that the ultimate blame must rest; indeed, the highly emotional and angry reaction of the public in this case may indicate society's troubled conscience. It is not enough for the state or representing society to assume responsibility for those such as Maria. It must also provide the means to do so, both financially and by ensuring that the system works as efficiently as possible at every level so that individual mistakes, which must be accepted as inevitable, do not result in disaster.

Having said that, however, it

seems to us that certain local authorities and agencies in Maria's case cannot escape censure because they must accept responsibility for the errors and omissions of their workers; because they are responsible for their supervision, and because at all times it was their competence they failed to devise efficient and, so far as is humanly possible, fail-safe systems.

In assessing such responsibility East Sussex, Brighton and Hove and the three district councils of the three districts of East Sussex are primarily responsible because at all material times Maria was their direct charge. And in our view it is not possible to identify any human activity in which human, and perfectly understandable, fallibility does not play a part. If there were errors, and there were many, of different degrees of importance, they must all be put into perspective. What has clearly emerged is that the care and supervision of Maria over her whole life was correct, effective and, in the main, the result of hard work by many different individuals working with several different agencies.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Filter for extracting paraquat in blood

From Pearce Wright Science Correspondent

Medical researchers are experimenting with a device to take paraquat and other poisons out of the blood stream. Professor John P. Paul, of Strathclyde University, said at Stirling yesterday.

He was describing preliminary experiments in improvements to conventional equipment for kidney treatments, to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

In a discussion on artificial livers and other apparatus, he said that one project was aimed at removing, from the blood, poisons ranging from drug overdoses to dangerous chemicals and charcoal particles. Individual charcoal filters were designed to react with specific substances.

He listed the many difficulties in perfecting the methods, and said poison in the blood combined with natural constituents so that their removal might harm the person by destroying normal blood. But that type of filter had been successful in removing paracetamol in overdose conditions.

Paraquat was much more complicated. Trials in the laboratory had been restricted to special solutions using animal blood and encouraging results led to more detailed testing.

So far as Brighton are concerned, although the supervision order was nominally in their name, their responsibility is not substantially lower than in the other districts. In our view it may be expressed as follows:

(1) They failed to coordinate between their education department and either their own social services department or that of East Sussex.

(2) They failed to press for the mid-1972 report on Maria from East Sussex either then or at any time thereafter.

(3) Their failure to pass vital information to their social services department in November, 1972, with any sense of urgency.

The NSPCC bore no direct statutory responsibility for Maria and it is always relevant to remember their status as a charitable voluntary body. We are sure, however, that they would not wish to be judged by any lower standard than that which they have set themselves in the directives to their staff. We think in this case they fell below their own expected standards in the following respects:

(1) There were serious faults in their means of communications and recruitment questions, but also upon the drawing up of efficient systems within which those workers can work to the best of their capacity.

(2) There was a serious initial misreading of the incident in April, 1972.

(3) There were instances of complaints which were not investigated in accordance with their laid-down directives.

So far as the police involvement in Maria's case is concerned this was of course minimal before her death and in neither of the instances in which they were called in was this directive because of Maria's health. On the first occasion the officer involved was astute enough to suggest reference to the social services but was wrongly overruled. On the second occasion, we think it regrettable that information about the November 5 incident was not passed on to the social services department. To that very limited extent only can any criticism be levelled at the Sussex Police Authority.

'Pill' in shops and toleration for lesbians urged

From a Staff Reporter

Toleration for lesbians and the sale of contraceptive pills in supermarkets and bars were urged by a population expert.

"There seems no reason to pillory the lesbian and make her the object of opprobrium and derision," he said.

"Women's rights should form an important part of the national population policy. Emancipated women might decide not to marry, or to marry late in life. Women's rights would tend to promote small families. Society might in the long run come to admire the spinster."

Dr John Loraine, member of the Medical Research Council department of social medicine, Edinburgh University, said of the pill: "It is a safe drug, a good deal safer than aspirin, and carries a good deal less risk than, for example, cigarette smoking."

He was outraged by rich countries; orgy of protectionism, with tariff barriers, quotas against the third world. In Calcutta 300,000 people slept in the streets. The developed world occupied 20 per cent of the earth but consumed 80 per cent of the resources.

Throughout most of the third world family-planning programmes had failed to control population growth.

He said the United Kingdom was ninth in the world population league. England and Wales with 23 people to the square kilometre were joint fourth, with The Netherlands behind Bangladesh, Taiwan and South Korea. By the year 2000 the United Kingdom population was projected to be up from 56 million to 63 million. But fortunately the birth rate in Britain continued to fall.

Dr Loraine, who returned last month from a world population conference in Bucharest, said there should be propaganda so that large families would be regarded only as evidence of social irresponsibility.

He continued: "We feel that voluntary measures for population control should be introduced with maximum speed. This would cover a wide extension of the contraceptive service. In Britain as in other parts of the world the contraceptive pill should be taken off medical prescription."

He was outraged by rich

"The abortion law should remain liberal and I should like to see a great increase in facilities for male and female sterilization within the health service. In the underdeveloped world as well as the developed world there is evidence of a new wave of female radicalism."

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Personality test yields an index of frustration

From Our Science Correspondent

The different levels of frustration experienced by various kinds of personality were described to the British Association at Stirling yesterday by Dr John Nicholson, of Reading University.

In a lecture entitled "Frustration, Development and the Physiological Basis of Personality," he described experiments to measure characteristics of personality showing how frustrated people became when faced with difficulties.

His team examined their subjects in four categories: the extreme neurotics; the exceptionally stable and easy-going people; introverts, who are placid, unsociable and possessive; and the extroverts with an active, sociable and impulsive disposition.

In one experiment, children were seated before a screen on to which pictures were projected. A lever would deliver sweets when the child pressed the lever correctly according to the screen image. Developments of this contraption rewarded the individual with shoppers' stamps.

By such steps the psychologists had drawn up an index for assessing behaviour and personality, Dr Nicholson said. Although the theory was involved, the interpretation of results was clear-cut and showed a link between susceptibility to frustration and the introverts and neurotics.

TV stimulates violence, professor says

A warning of the effects on the young of television violence was given in a presidential address by Professor B. M. Foss, head of the Department of Psychology at London University.

He said that realistic televised aggression prompted children to aggression, and if society continually generated newsworthy violence, non-aggressive boys with "well-socialized aggressive inhibitions" would be disturbed and incited to the violence which was portrayed as a social norm.



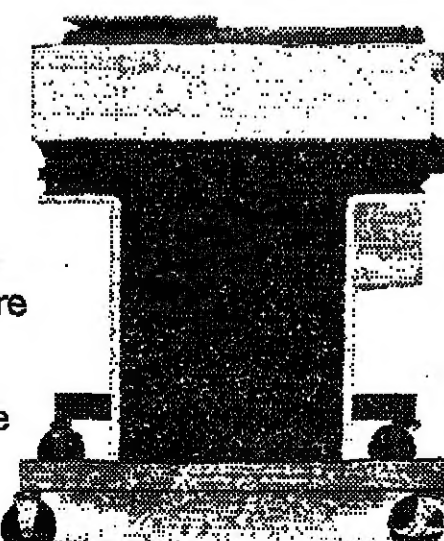
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Miss Stevenson explains where she dissents

This is the letter to Mrs Casle from Miss Olive Stevenson, Reader in Applied Social Studies at Oxford University. Miss Stevenson, one of the three members of the Maria Colwell Inquiry, submitted a minority report.

I submit herewith my report dealing with the period of Maria's life from her birth until she returned to the care of her mother.

I regret, as do my colleagues, that it was not possible to present to you an agreed version of that period. You will see, however, that I differ very considerably from my colleagues in the interpretation of Maria's situation and the social workers' actions during those years.

As a former social worker in child care, I have had constantly in mind the possible impact of this report on relations between natural and foster-parents in this country, and thus on the children involved. These relationships are often complicated, and highly charged emotionally. In Maria's case, they were particularly so because of the network of relatives.

In my view it can only do harm to children in care or under supervision, if the issues are oversimplified; and this I believe my colleagues have done. What is more, it is unjust to the social workers if a picture is presented which does not convey adequately the interaction of the many factors which were painstakingly considered in planning for this child. This in turn may affect public confidence unjustifiably in those to whom society entrusts children in care.

I would like to add a rider to that part of the report which I have agreed with my colleagues. Time and time again we have had to refer to failures of communication. However, as our comments section demonstrates, responsibility

for effective communication in our welfare state is a two-way affair. The social workers who bore the ultimate responsibility for Maria's care and supervision had a right to receive information from their colleagues in other disciplines as well as a duty to convey it.

Neither can such responsibility rest only with professionals and officials. Of the many residents of Brighton who came forward at the inquiry, very few had voiced their anxieties to the appropriate persons at the material times. It is most disturbing to contemplate the amount of concern and anxiety about Maria which never reached Miss Lees.

In my report I have referred to, but not dwelt upon, the impact of the reorganisation of the local authority social services upon the East Sussex social workers and the part this may have played in certain failures in supervision.

Of necessity we have referred frequently in the report to a particular social worker, Miss Lees. I am sure, however, that most social workers in the local authority service would say, if they were asked, there but for the Grace of God went I.

Every field-level social worker was placed at risk of such a tragedy by the organizational upheaval consequent upon the reorganisation and sharp increase in the volume of work, partly, but not entirely, due to new legislation for which there was not a commensurate increase in trained staff.

It is to be hoped that Maria's death and the grievous distress that it has caused, not least to the social workers involved, notably Miss Lees, will prompt urgent consideration of the stresses upon the profession and the ever increasing expectations of it, especially since we are now in the throes of yet more reorganisation.

Miss Stevenson's report appears as Chapter 5 of the report.

Government plans to bring in new laws soon

Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, said yesterday that there was no doubt there had been big errors of judgment in the Maria Colwell case. But he added in a BBC radio *The World at One* interview: "In the last analysis you simply can't have any system which can cope with the type of behaviour which was exhibited to this poor little girl."

Changes could be made to improve child care and legislation. The Government hoped to introduce new laws early in the autumn.

"It is a tragic case, and there is no doubt there have been major errors of judgment, but I think you have to look at the particular family involved," he said.

WEST EUROPE

Farmers plan protest demonstrations throughout the Nine

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Sept 4

Farmers' leaders from throughout the European Community decided today in Paris to stage demonstrations in each of the nine countries on September 16, the day before the council of agricultural ministers meets again in Brussels. The demonstrations are intended to back up a demand for increases of at least 8 per cent in Community farm prices from October 1.

Today's meeting, termed a "European summit", was attended by 15 organizations, including Britain's National Farmers' Union. A joint statement issued afterwards said frankly that the aim was to put pressure on the EEC Commission and the governments into granting more than the 4 per cent which has been proposed by the Commission and which divided the agricultural ministers of the Nine at yesterday's meeting.

The farmers' leaders said the demonstrations would recall to public opinion the role played by European agriculture in providing regular and moderately priced food products. The governments of the Nine were warned of the danger that "impoverished and discouraged" farmers might abandon the production of certain foodstuffs.

M. Michel Debatist, president of the French federation of farmers' unions, who called today's meeting, argued that the proposed 4 per cent increase is quite unrealistic, when account is taken of inflation during the past six months as reflected in higher bills for fertilizers, fuel and animal foodstuffs.

The French farmers who have been staging various types of demonstrations for weeks are likely to descend into the streets again in strength. M. Christian Bonnet, the French Minister of Agriculture has indicated support for the farmers' view that a 4 per cent increase is not enough.

Mr. Richard Butler, deputy president of the NFU, speaking from today's meeting, said his organization had yet to decide on methods to arouse public opinion.

They did not want to block streets, he emphasized, but public opinion would be alerted to the basic problem, as British farmers are, of ensuring that any measures to raise prices were reflected in returns to the farmers.

The public must understand, he added, that shortages would develop, for instance, in beef

next year, unless a real floor was set now to farmers' earnings.

In Corsica the political parties, including the local branch of President Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans, and the trade unions have joined the local farmers' union in a call for a general strike next Tuesday.

The French Cabinet agreed on a series of special measures for Corsica earlier this week. But the discontent also concerns the detention of six farmers' leaders in charge of disturbing the peace. Unless the six are released promptly, the strike will go forward, the Corsicans say.

Our Bonn correspondent writes: The West German Opposition accused the Government of "pussyfooting" today in a first reaction to yesterday's meeting of ministers of agriculture in Brussels.

An Opposition spokesman described the results of the meeting as "inadequate and disappointing". The Government had obviously not pressed for increased farm prices, and its failure to do so, combined with its "pussyfooting" approach to nationalist special pleading by other Community members, had made the helplessness of the farmers' situation horribly clear.

The Government rejected the criticism as "incomprehensible and unjustified".

The Cabinet in Bonn discussed the Brussels talks at its regular weekly meeting today, but took no decisions. Farmers and their organizations were unanimous in expressing strong disapproval of the failure to raise farm prices, and issued warnings about further protest demonstrations.

Our Rome correspondent writes: Signor Paolo Bonomi, president of the Italian small farmers association, criticized the proposals put forward in Brussels for a 4 per cent increase in Community farm prices and suggested a price scale system based partly on costs.

The proposed increases, he said, would be of little benefit to farmers if the price of fertilizers, fodder and machinery went up, as was generally feared.

He proposed that farm prices should be calculated in future according to a scale which took into account the cost of essential products, wages and other operating expenses. In this way the farmers' effective earnings would be stabilized in the case of workers whose wages were linked to the cost of living.

EEC summit waits on British election

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Sept 4

Reports in the French press that Paris might call a new European summit conference in the second half of October, have been described in authoritative quarters today as without foundation. M. André Rossi, the Government spokesman, stated after this morning's meeting of the Council of Ministers, that for the time being no date had been set for such a summit.

This stands to reason. The French Government has not yet fully worked out its proposals for "putting Europe back on the rails". So far it has only reached the stage of ideas, which the President, Giscard d'Estaing, put to Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, at their informal meeting in Paris on Monday.

France also wants to consult its other partners in the Community, and obtain reactions and suggestions, in order to avoid any impression that this

is going to be in any way a Franco-German "frame-up". Finally, it wishes to know the date of the British elections, before setting one for the summit.

In the hope that the new British Government will have a clear line of policy on Europe, it is fully appreciated here that a Labour victory with a comfortable majority may not remove the uncertainty, and that Mr Wilson may go on playing a relatively pro-European game abroad and an anti-European one at home so long as the so-called renegotiation has not been concluded; but it is already quite clear that, once the elections are over and whether the new British Government likes it or not, France will put all its weight behind a new European initiative, confident that it has the full backing of West Germany.

The most likely timing of the summit is around the middle of November, in order to avoid a clash with the end of the year festivities.

Swiss villagers search forest for a 'tiger'

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Sept 4

The people of Haldenstein, a village above Coire, in the canton of Graubünden, are living in a state of apprehension, they believe here may be a "tiger" in the surrounding forest.

Three days ago, the carcass of a roe deer was found at risk. The local gamekeeper was examining it when he poked up and saw a full-grown "tiger" 100 yards away. It disappeared into bushes. He alerted the village, a hunting party as hurriedly assembled, got to the spot at dusk and started eating their way through the undergrowth.

They caught a glimpse of

"the tiger" on a rocky outcrop, against the light of the rising moon. It ran off through the rocks.

The deer carcass was left alone but has not been touched. Experts say the killing was certainly done by an animal much larger than the biggest dog.

Hunting parties have been out daily, but the members in a Zurich wild animal expert armed with a rifle firing a knock-out narcotic capsule.

While there is conjecture that the beast might be a jaguar or a lynx, the men who "saw the stripes on its back", are convinced that it is a tiger.

Disintegration of Norway's ruling party

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, Sept 4

The Norwegian Labour Party, which has dominated the country's politics since the 1930s and has been in power for most of the postwar period, now slowly disintegrating. New men are jockeying for the leadership.

The chief editor of Arbeiderbladet, a party post, was dismissed without warning in March this year. At a meeting of the national executive last week, Mr. Ronald Bye, the secretary-general, announced his decision to resign.

Mr. Trygve Bratteli, the time Minister, is also chairman of the party, has even noticed that he will give up his chairmanship at the congress next year. There are several candidates for the chairmanship, but it is a wide open question who is going to

lead the party in the future. On this occasion, therefore, the chairman will be elected instead of coming into the line of succession, which has been the practice for many years.

Underlying everything are the smouldering feuds which arose over the issue of European Community membership. These reduced the Labour Party to minority status, and since the elections last year its position has steadily gone down, according to a series of opinion polls. There has been a period of self-criticism which occasionally has taken the form of open strife.

At last week's meeting of the executive, a Labour MP demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister, who subsequently was given a vote of confidence. Yet it is almost unheard of that anyone in a high party position should publicly

Panic sugar buying spreads to France

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept 4

French housewives have been buying sugar stocks in supermarkets and shops, after a warning last weekend from the sugar beet growers that they had better make provision "for at least two months" because France runs the risk of running out of sugar very shortly.

English housewives living on the Channel coast, who have already experienced such shortages, have also been in the shops, taking day trips to France to fill their baskets with sugar from Boulogne or Calais.

A seaman on a Dover-Folkestone steamer commented wryly: "With all the sugar we have on board if we capsize we shall sink in a sea of syrup."

French shopkeepers are less than satisfied with these cross-Channel raids. "First they come to buy up our candles, then our toilet paper, and now our sugar," one of them remarked.

In the Seine Maritime region, the local grocers' association has called on its members not to supply customers with abnormal quantities of sugar.

A Paris supermarket sold six tons of sugar yesterday while its normal sales are about half a ton daily. Some retailers are going to supermarkets to replenish their own stocks.

This panic is idiotic," one shop manager declared. "There has been a depletion of stocks, but by tomorrow they should be replenished."

The scare has been deliberately provoked by the sugar beet growers' confederation in an attempt to compel the European Commission to agree to an increase in the price of sugar in the Community, sufficient to encourage higher production.

In an interview to France-Soyeur today, M. Cayre, president of the confederation, claimed that he was defending not only the interests of sugar beet growers but also of French consumers, against the blindness of the Brussels technocrats.

Community sugar policy is grotesque," he said. "Messrs. Mansholt and Lardinois, for humanitarian reasons, wished to reduce European sugar production in order to make room for imports from underdeveloped countries. But the result is that these countries are selling their sugar at a world price of 5 francs a kilo rather than to deliver it to us in Europe at 2 francs a kilo. The Community is going to buy sugar at 6 or 7 francs rather than encourage sugar beet production which brings in foreign currency to buy oil."

In a letter published in Le Monde today, M. Cayre said: "The price of sugar in France is the lowest in the world. The pillaging of sugar stocks we see at our frontiers comforts us in the indignation we have against the order to ensure that the EEC turns its back on Malthusianism and embarks resolutely on expansion."

M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Finance, is reported to be fuming over this attempt to use the sugar beet growers to manipulate public opinion.

"When world prices were much lower than French ones, French taxpayers paid the difference," he said yesterday.

Today I regret that producers should have expected the fear of consumers to serve their own interests. The ordinance of 1945 which provided for penalties for "starvation of the people" is still in force. Will it be necessary to resort to it?

He said producers should have a little more memory and a little decency."

Miss Caballe to undergo throat operation

Barcelona, Sept 4.—Montserrat Caballe, aged 41, the Spanish operatic star, is to undergo a throat operation in Barcelona on September 13.

An interview here last night with a Spanish news agency, she said that the operation would not affect her singing.

Royal visitors see Helsinki

Helsinki, Sept 4.—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands today walked around Helsinki's crowded South Harbour open air market and stopped for coffee at the same booth used by President Lyndon Johnson on his 1963 visit.

The royal couple, on the second day of their four-day official visit to Finland, began their day with a tour of Parliament.

The Labour Party now has to face the fact that most of its voters are in the centre and to the left, which has eroded its base. The erosion also has been fed by increasing discontent over the high level of taxation.

It is now the party's aim to halt the erosion, yet the strife within its ranks seems impossible to stop. At the moment, it can count on more than 30 per cent of the electorate, compared with some 40 per cent a year ago and about 45 per cent in the "golden age".

OVERSEAS



The Prince of Wales speaks to Mrs Kirk after the funeral service in Wellington yesterday for Mr Norman Kirk, the New Zealand Prime Minister.

Prince at service for Mr Kirk

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, Sept 4

Thousands of New Zealanders stood in driving rain to pay their last respects to Mr Norman Kirk, the Prime Minister, who died on Saturday, as his funeral procession moved through the streets of Wellington today.

Earlier at an ecumenical service in St Paul's Cathedral, attended by the Prince of

Wales, representing the Queen's emissaries from abroad, members of the Cabinet, other dignitaries and members of the public, the Most Rev A. H. Johnston, Anglican Primate of New Zealand, spoke of Mr Kirk's lifelong desire to be of service to others.

The country has responded emotionally to Mr Kirk's death at 51 after 20 months in office. There have been moving scenes during the past two days as mourners, among them many Maoris, stood in long queues, often in rain, waiting to file past the coffin as the body lay in state in Parliament House.

Similar scenes were expected in Christchurch, Mr Kirk's

home city, where the body now lies at the town hall after having been flown from Wellington.

There will be a simple burial service tomorrow at Waimate, Mr Kirk's birthplace, which is a small south island town.

Twenty-eight countries sent special representatives to today's funeral service. These were augmented by members of the diplomatic corps. Six prime ministers from the Pacific region, including Mr Gough Whitlam of Australia, attended. Mr Edward Short, Leader of the House of Commons, represented the British Government. The Prince of Wales was due to leave for Britain later tonight.

Grenade attack at Nicosia church

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Sept 4

Turkish troops advanced in violation of the 19-day-old ceasefire to overrun the Greek Cypriot village of Galini in north-west Cyprus, the Government announced today.

A United Nations peace force spokesman confirmed that the Greek Cypriot National Guard had lodged a protest after Turkish forces opened mortar and machine gun fire and then overran National Guard positions yesterday. But he declined to say whether Galini had been captured.

The spokesman also said that Turks threw two hand grenades in to a churchyard striding the "green line" dividing the Greek and Turkish sides.

Acting President Glafkos Clerides and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktaş, have welcomed impartial investigations by the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

The atrocity charges and counter charges also seemed to have blocked prospects of a continuation of talks between Mr Clerides and Mr Denktaş on "humanitarian issues", a blanket theme which observers believe could lead to peace negotiations.

The Greek Cypriot side announced today that the total number of Greek Cypriots reported missing since the Turkish invasion is 3,189—National Guardsmen and civilians.

Leading article, page 15

The new Georgia rejects Mr Maddox as governor

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 4

Mr Lester Maddox, former Governor of Georgia, has been defeated in an attempt to run back the post. He was decisively beaten in the second round of the state Democratic primary election yesterday and Georgia thus turned its back on segregation.

Mr Maddox was elected governor in 1966 at the height of the race conflict of that decade. He gained fame when he announced that he would not obey the Civil Rights Act and that he would have the state's militia to enforce his own interpretation of the law.

His opponent in yesterday's primary, a member of the state legislature who had the support of Georgia blacks, moderates and the "new South" generally, distributed copies of an old photograph taken during those stirring days, showing Mr Maddox standing guard outside his restaurant with a revolver in his hand. He finally closed it rather than admit blacks.

Mr Maddox is now Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia. He was not allowed to run for a second term in 1970 under the state constitution and ran for the second position instead.

The Governor, Mr James Carter, supported yesterday's victor, Mr George Busbee.

Mr Maddox campaigned in the old way, travelling the back roads of Georgia and proclaiming "Our Leader is here" and insisting that he was the representative of the "little man"—lower-class whites left behind by the startling economic progress Georgia has made recently. It was to no avail.

The South has left Mr Maddox and his kind behind. The only surviving important politician whose position is based on his racial stand during the 1950s and 1960s is Governor George Wallace of Alabama—and even he has abandoned his old slogan "Segregation now, segregation for ever."

The Emperor's aide among six held in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, Sept 4.—Emperor Haile Selassie's private secretary was among six people arrested today on orders from the armed forces' coordinating committee, Ethiopia radio announced.

Mr Yohannes Kidane Mariam was said to be the last official remaining at the Emperor's side apart from members of the imperial family who are with him at the palace.

The 165 prominent officials now detained include all the close aides of the Emperor and members of his former Crown and Judicial councils.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

Drive to gain UN support by Palestinians

Cairo, Sept 4.—Arab foreign ministers today ended a four-day conference highlighted by the first step in a diplomatic drive by the Palestinians to gain international support for their position in the Middle East conflict.

Acting on a proposal by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the ministers instructed their United Nations representatives to call collectively for a General Assembly debate on the Palestine issue as a separate item on the agenda.

The PLO planned to send delegations and messages to many countries to seek their support at the United Nations, in which it already had the backing of at least 80 members.

Some 70 university professors purged during the dictatorship for political reasons have been reinstated by decree. All professors appointed by Government order during the dictatorship have been dismissed.

The Government is preparing another decree to reinstate judges dismissed by the junta and to remove those appointed during the previous regime.

Fraud charge against Mrs Papadopoulos

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Sept 4

Charges of fraud were today brought against Mrs Despina Papadopoulos, the wife of former President George Papadopoulos, the deposed dictator, by the public prosecutor in Athens. The charge carries a penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment.

The action follows an inquiry into accusations that Mrs Papadopoulos drew a salary as a confidential secretary in the Central Intelligence Service (KYP) even after the 1967 coup, when she married the then Colonel Papadopoulos.

The sum involved exceeds £13,000.

Some 70 university professors purged during the dictatorship for political reasons have been reinstated by decree. All professors appointed by Government order during the dictatorship have been dismissed.

The Government is preparing another decree to reinstate judges dismissed by the junta and to remove those appointed during the previous regime.

US formal links with E Germany

Washington, Sept 4.—The United States today formally established diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic. An agreement between the two governments was signed at the State Department.

Ambassadors will be exchanged later. President Ford nominated Mr John Sherman Cooper, former Republican Senator from Kentucky, to be the first ambassador to East Germany.

Man with rusty nail hijacks airliner

Boston, Sept 4.—A man was charged with air piracy today after it had been alleged that he tried to extort \$100,000 (£43,000) from Eastern Airlines by seizing the pilot of a commuter flight and threatening him with a rusty nail.

According to the FBI, Marshall Collins, aged 20, of Providence, Rhode Island, boarded a DC 9 jet at New York for the flight to Boston. When the airliner had landed, the hijacker rushed forward and grabbed the pilot round the

Mrs Ford parries '1976' questions

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 4

Mrs Betty Ford today held her first White House press conference and bolstered expectations that her husband will run for election in 1976. It had previously been reported that Mrs Ford had released her husband from a pre-presidential commitment not to seek further office.

Today she would only say "it depends on the state of the country" on whether Mr Ford would run; but she would be campaigning, she said, for "peace and justice".

Apparently suppressing some nervousness with a broadly fixed smile, the new first lady, in yellow wool dress and matching neck scarf, took 25 minutes of questions before a gathering of some 200 reporters, mostly women.

She deftly challenged the President's boast to be preparing his own breakfast, saying she was afraid he had by now become accustomed to the "very fine service" upstairs at the White House. She promised to be doing her bit in the struggle against inflation, saying the family no longer ate as much steak and roast beef "as the boys would like".

Mrs Ford is obviously proud of her own four children. She twice referred to them all enjoying "a family conference over the dinner table", and she explained that the President was influenced by his children in

the recent decision to seek leniency towards the Vietnam conscription dodgers and deserters.

She publicly complimented her children for the way they had adapted to the White House life. That had "dumbfounded" her, she said. She described herself as "happy", "very busy", and said "I always thought I was normal".

She described the White House as "truly a beautiful spot", though she suggested the President and family would try to keep to their Christmas holiday in their small apartment at Vail, a Colorado ski resort in the Rockies.

She saw no reason why they all could not maintain "that normal family relationship".

Mrs Ford committed herself to two questions. Asked by a priest reporting for a Roman Catholic newspaper for her position on abortion, she readily expressed herself "definitely" closer to those favouring it than opposing it.

Another questioner she undertook to intercede with the President to see whether cancer research could not be expedited.

She professed to be "good friends" with the Nixons, although she admitted she had not spoken to Mrs Nixon since the former President's departure. They corresponded, she said.

Although she had not yet completed the move of the Ford home into the White House, someone asked how she wished to be remembered. "As a constructive wife of a President", she rejoined. She did not expect to come anywhere near living up to previous first ladies, yet it was her ambition to try coming close.

Like her husband she has the knack of sounding as if she means it.

Surprises in reshuffling of Nixon appointees

From Fred Emery
Washington, Sept 4

President Ford, in a reshuffle of Nixon appointees, today nominated Mr George Bush to be the new chief of the United States mission in Peking and Mr Kenneth Rush to be the new Ambassador to France.

Speculation that former General Alexander Haig, soldiering on as White House Chief of Staff, would be nominated for the post of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, was denied by Mr Jerry Terhorst, White House press secretary. He said Mr Haig had expressed a desire to return to the army but this was "only one of the options" the President was considering.

There were indications of deep allied dismay that a man so militarily experienced and politically astute should be disgraced of President Nixon would even be considered for the highest NATO post.

But Mr Ford is known to have high regard for General Haig—feeling grateful that he helped crucially, to engineer the Nixon resignation.

Most recently his official

status was described as White House Chief of Staff for the "duration". But leading news papers and broadcasting correspondents emerged today with reports he was being considered for the NATO post, or a high army command.

General Haig, aged 50, is unpopular with the army high command. He was a colonel when he joined the Nixon White House and was catapulted to four-star general over the heads of some 230 officers senior to him, by President Nixon. He was briefly Vice-Chief of Army Staff before replacing Mr H. R. Haldeman in 1973.

Today's appointments were something of a surprise. Mr Bush, a national Republican chairman, had been promoted as Vice-President by the party's right wing but Mr Rockefeller was preferred. He is a former Texas congressman and was one of Mr Nixon's appointees, as Ambassador to the United Nations. He is regarded as a political lightweight.

Mr Ford is proposing a woman, Mrs Mary Louise Smith, to succeed him.

Sikkim Bill receives big majority in Delhi

From Michael Hornsby
Delhi, Sept 4

The controversial Constitution (36th Amendment) Bill, which provides for Sikkim's association with the (Indian) union, was passed today by the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament, by 310 votes to 7 on its final reading. This easily secured the required two-thirds majority.

In the next few days the Bill will be submitted to the Rajya Sabha, the upper house, whose approval is, however, little more than a formality. The opposition benches, some of whose members have earlier strongly criticized the Bill, were only thinly populated when the vote was taken.

Mr Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, told members that the Bill, which provides for a Sikkimese representative to sit in each house of the Indian Parliament, was neither "a merger nor an annexation". Sikkim's distinct identity would be preserved.

Mr Singh also dismissed as groundless opposition fears that the creation of a new associate status for the small Himalayan kingdom would set a precedent for a looser federal structure in India which some states, such as Kashmir and Nagaland, might try to exploit.

The Government adopted some opposition amendments to the Bill. The most important was a proposal that the Sikkimese representative in the Lok Sabha should be elected directly by the Sikkimese and not nominated by the Sikkim Assembly.

Aside from the provision for Sikkim's parliamentary representation and "associate" status

the Bill largely reaffirms the rights and responsibilities India already enjoys in the 2,813-square mile kingdom under the Indo-Sikkim Treaty of 1950 and the Government of Sikkim Act adopted by the Sikkim Assembly last July.

These include sole responsibility for Sikkim's defence, foreign affairs and communications and the right to station troops anywhere in the kingdom. Final say in all policy matters, internal or external, had been vested in a chief executive recruited from the Indian Civil Service.

The Chogyal (ruler) of Sikkim, who said earlier that his kingdom's "separate identity and international personality" were threatened, had been expected to arrive in Delhi tonight in a possible last-ditch attempt to delay passage of the new legislation. But he decided to remain in Calcutta.

The Chogyal, who is revered as an incarnate Lama by some of his 200,000 subjects, may fly to Delhi tomorrow to see his children off to school in New York, where his wife, the former Miss Hope Cooke, is living. Any talks with Indian leaders would, however, be of merely academic value now.

Our Kathmandu correspondent writes: Nearly a thousand students demonstrated outside the Indian Embassy last night condemning what they described as "Indian imperialism in Sikkim". A large police posse stopped the demonstrators going near the embassy's main gate but some 60 students were allowed to hand over a memorandum to Mr Maharaaj Krishan Rasgotra, the ambassador. The memorandum strongly "condemned India's colonialism in Sikkim".

OVERSEAS

Lisbon ministers say Frelimo will head the new government

Lisbon, Sept. 4.—The Frelimo guerrilla movement will head a provisional government due to be set up in Mozambique later this month, Portuguese ministers said here today.

As the ministers set out for formal negotiations with Frelimo in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, Senhor Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, said the essential lines of an interim agreement were already settled.

Dr Antonio de Almeida Santos, the Overseas Territories Minister, forecast that full agreement would be reached in the Lusaka talks due to start tomorrow, and said the provisional government would be formed about a week later.

Both he and Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, Minister without portfolio, said Portugal would legally recognize the independence of Mozambique next year.

The new provisional government, in which Frelimo would have a majority, would not be headed by the Frelimo leader, Mr Samora Machel, they said. They understood he would be the first president of independent Mozambique, although they emphasized that this was for Frelimo itself to decide.

Official Portuguese sources said the provisional government chief would probably be a Frelimo regional commander from the Mozambique district of Tete.

Major Melo Antunes said the outline agreement made no provision for any elections before independence, the date of which is to be fixed during the Lusaka talks.

Observers said the terms of the prospective agreement were in line with the three main points which Frelimo—the Mozambique Liberation Front—insisted on before any agreement to end the satellite war it has been fighting against Portugal in Mozambique for the past 10 years.

These points are that Portugal recognizes the inalienable right of the Mozambique people to independence, that it transfers power to the Mozambique people and that Frelimo is its sole legitimate representative.

The fundamental aspect is that the war ends and that the future of Mozambique can be assured within the terms of a natural independence, since the

project of decolonization logically leads to independence," Dr Soares said in an airport statement.

Lusaka, September 4.—Angola's military junta today announced the formation of a provisional government for the Portuguese territory which has been promised eventual independence by Lisbon. The provisional government will operate under the governing junta led by Admiral Rosa Coutinho.

In a statement in today's *Provincia de Angola* newspaper, no mention was made about the intention previously announced by Admiral Coutinho to reserve places for liberation leaders.

Macao, Sept. 4.—Dr Antonio Almeida Santos is expected to pay an official visit to this Portuguese enclave on the South China coast later this month, informed sources said today.

The sources said Dr Santos would also be travelling to the island of Portuguese Timor in the Indonesian archipelago.

There was no immediate official confirmation here of the trip, which will be the first official visit to Macao by a Portuguese minister for several years.

In the aftermath of the April 25 military coup in Portugal, there have been two top-level dismissals in the armed forces here and two political parties have been formed.

One of them, the liberal-leaning Macao Democratic Centre (CDM) has been pressing for reforms in the provincial administration, and has sharply criticized the Governor, General Nobre de Carvalho, who has held the post for nearly eight years.

A CDM spokesman said today the Governor had offered to reconsider his decision to ban a weekly CDM radio programme if the group refrained from personal criticism of him, but the CDM rejected this.

Reuter

Lisbon, Sept. 4.—Pro-guerrilla supporters said today they will hold a mass rally here tomorrow to coincide with the opening of the independence talks in Lusaka.

The announcement of the rally was the only noted reaction to the resumption of talks, although economic chaos continued to grip the colony. In one vivid example of this today, the price of milk in the capital city shot up by 80 per cent.

UPI

Judge frees two Africans held without trial

From Our Own Correspondent Cape Town, Sept. 4

Two members of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) were released by a judge in Windhoek yesterday after being held without trial for seven months and eight months.

Mr Lot Zacharias, aged 31, and Mr Axel Jackson Johannes, aged 28, were detained under the Terrorism Act in January. Until July 19 they were held in isolation and they applied unsuccessfully for bail on August 2.

Releasing them, Mr Justice J. J. Strydom said: "After all

these months there is still doubt about the charges against them. A magistrate says they are charged with attempting to leave the territory illegally while a police officer says they allegedly assisted others to leave illegally."

The judge set bail at 250 rand (about £175) each and ordered the two men to stay in the Windhoek district and report twice a day to the police. Both claim to have been beaten by the police during their detention but three magistrates said in affidavits that they had found no evidence to support this.

World trip air couple die in crash

Hamilton, New Zealand, Sept. 4.—A pilot and his companion, who flew a light aircraft from England to New Zealand, died when it crashed here a few days after their flight halfway round the world.

They were Mr Neil Steven, aged 30, of the Channel Islands, and Miss Ann Whitworth, of Beer, Devon.

The crash occurred on Monday, just after Mr Steven, who owned the aircraft, and Miss Whitworth, had taken off from an airfield near Whitanga, on the Coromandel peninsula, where Mr Steven had been visiting his parents.

Reuter.

Drug plants found in palace garden

Guatemala, Sept. 3.—Police today removed several marijuana plants which had been planted in the Presidential Palace gardens after an anti-drug campaign.

Desperate state of Czech political prisoners

By Our Foreign Staff

The Committee to Defend Czechoslovak Socialists, based in London, has received an urgent appeal from Prague on behalf of political prisoners in Czechoslovakia.

The appeal describes the intolerable conditions in two prisons—Litoměřice and Ostrava—where the men are housed in small, damp cells, two to a cell, no sun, or even direct light reaches them and they suffer from cold.

In these airless conditions, with a toilet in the corner, they have to live and work, not being allowed out even to the workshops.

Among prisoners transferred last year to these institutions are Professor Sabata, Marxist lecturer and leading supporter of the Dubcek reforms of 1968; Mr Jiri Müller, former student leader; Dr Milan Siliha, former secretary of the Socialist Party in Brno; Dr Jan Tesar, historian, and Dr Milan Hübl, a leading communist and former friend of Dr Gustav

Dissident has heart attack during arrest

Moscow, Sept. 4.—Police today arrested Mr Vitaly Rubin, a Jewish dissident, at his home, bringing on a heart seizure required hospital treatment, his wife said.

Mrs Ina Rubin said her husband, a specialist in ancient Chinese philosophy, was rescued from his bed at 6.30 am and taken away.

Mr Rubin says he has been denied work since he applied to go to Israel more than two years ago. Police said he was being charged with parasitism.

UPI

Correction

In reference to an agency report from Beirut in *The Times* yesterday on trouble on the Lebanese coast in Mozambique, Tate & Lyle Ltd. state that the firm own no sugar estates in Mozambique.

Desperate state of Czech political prisoners

Husak, the present party leader.

All were sentenced in the summer of 1972 to prison terms ranging from three to six and a half years. Their physical and mental state is reported to be critical. One prisoner has lost 37lb, all are desperately thin and pale. Food parcels to supplement the prison food are limited to 6lb once in three months.

Menat depression is worsened by the fact that visits are allowed only once in three months, and conversation is restricted solely to family matters. Medical attention is gravely inadequate. Mr Müller, who contracted eye trouble in prison, is losing his sight, but no treatment is provided. Dr Hübl's eyesight is also deteriorating badly.

The prison governor at Litoměřice is particularly criticized. The only hope, the student leader, Dr Milan Siliha, former secretary of the Socialist Party in Brno; Dr Jan Tesar, historian, and Dr Milan Hübl, a leading communist and former friend of Dr Gustav

● Colour Counsellors is an organization I have known from infancy and I am delighted to write about its maturity. The two young ladies who started this service: now find themselves running a large business, commissioning their own patterns and colours, even in carpets, and getting their own fabrics made up.

They deserve their success. Their project brings decorating shops to your door and, wisely, they have chosen all their counsellors very, very carefully to be as charming and as efficient as they are. Counsellors cover most of England (Scotland

and Wales may come in time). There are bare patches in Devon and Cornwall and in parts of the Midlands—Yorkshire is good. But, wherever you live, it is worth writing to them because a counsellor may be about to be appointed near your home. Shirley Liger and Virginia Stourton are qualified designers and interior decorators and they are very keen on high standards.

Each counsellor carries beautifully designed boxes of samples—wall paper, fabric, carpet and so on. There are eight boxes, so that each colour is separately packed. All the greens, browns, beiges, reds, blues, pinks and others are kept separately. Most people have their own ideas of what

colour schemes they like to live with and a lot of time is saved by this segregation. The aim of Colour Counsellors is to guide, help, serve, and advise; not to force their ideas on you. You can have very firm ideas about what you want and still find them a boon because of the easy reference systems. The trekking from store to store is out because it has all been hunted down for you to choose in comfort. It is also a good idea to see samples in their potential environments, noting how they live with others and your home.

You can farm out as much or as little work to them as you like. You can buy fabrics and make your own loose covers or have them do it. This

shop on wheels is a shop; but a shop with service because they can arrange carpet-laying, upholstery and the rest. You can even hand over the whole task of doing out the flat or offices, having chosen your own colours; or ask for their colour schemes to approve or modify. Obviously, there are fees for special or comprehensive design services. There is no fee for the shops on wheels to your front door and none for normal friendly but experienced advice.

Every counsellor gets to know her area and its inhabitants well and she becomes the voice of her customers in the main shop at head office. There she meets regularly over coffee with colleagues and executives, put-

ing in her own suggestions for what she wants, does not want, or would like to see more of. The main shop is there for Londoners and it is also the address for all your enquiries. Colour Counsellors is at 187 New Kings Road, London, SW6. Tel. 01. 736 8326.

Bromley inhabitants can also look at a new shop service called Scheme Room, a prototype shop in which to choose your own colours in everything. This is, as yet, a purely local service on the lower ground floor of the Bromley South shopping precinct on Mason's Hill, open from Monday to Saturday between 9 am and 5.30 pm. The address is 6 Westmoreland Place, Bromley South, Kent.

Shopping around

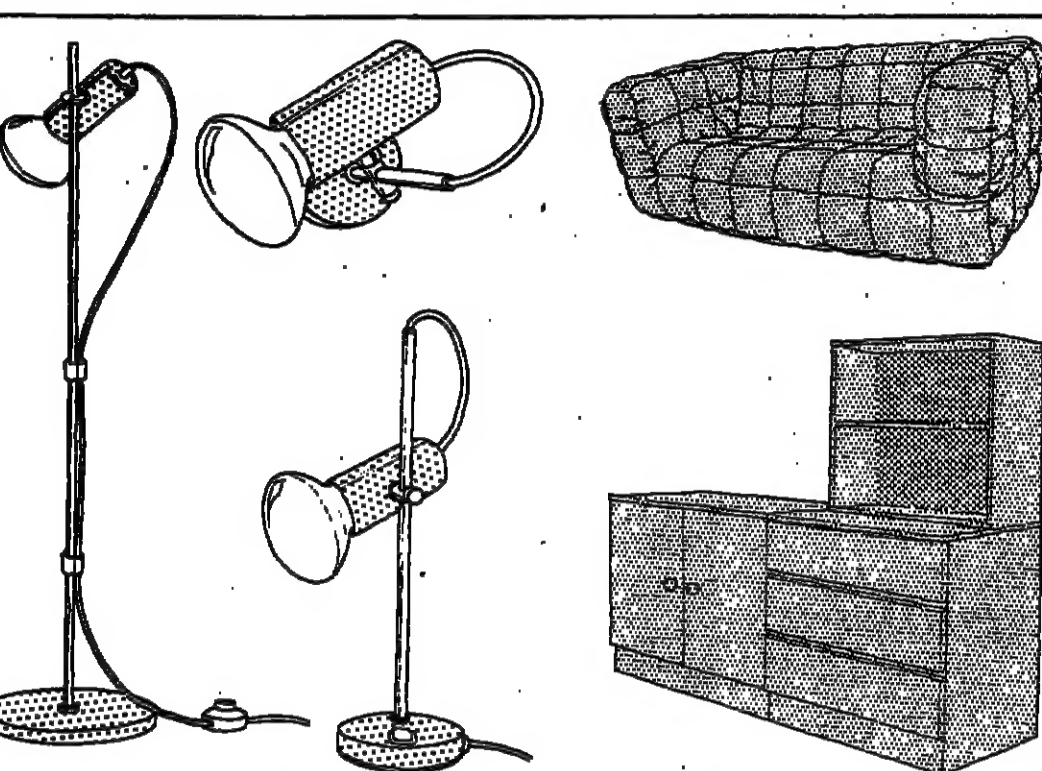
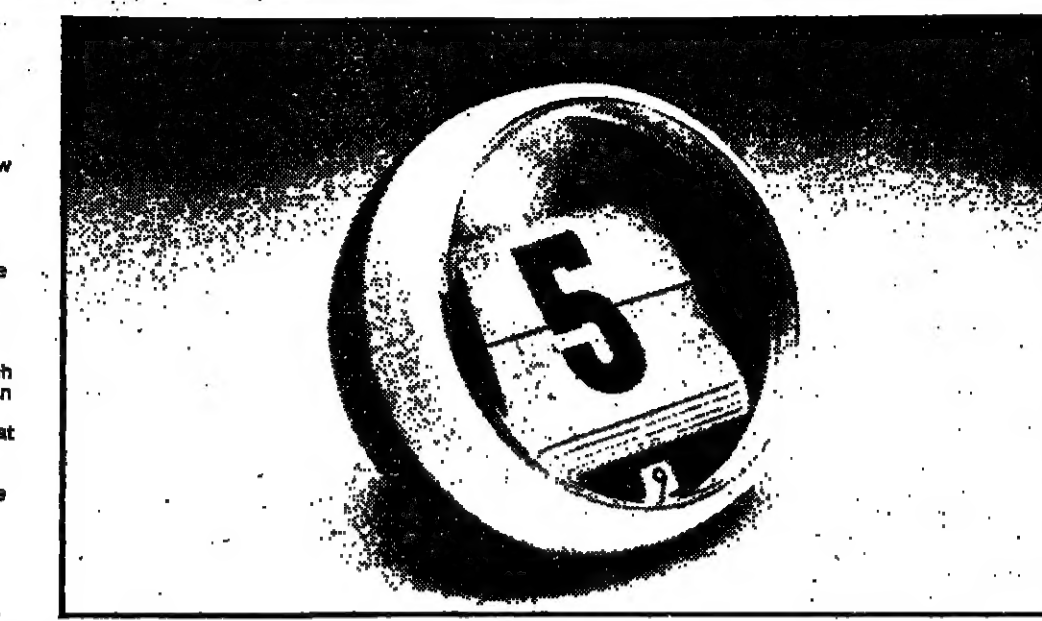
Sheila Black

● Heat: If not beautiful, are little digital calendars. The date figure is black and large on a tinted, green background. The month, in numbers 1 to 12, is a small black figure on a white background. The outer casings are rounded with has cut-outs to allow for firm standing and with flat, plastic-protected faces. A hand-operated push button clicks over the date—forward only so avoid clicking over too enthusiastically. Pass the date and you work your way through 30 or 31 days or, if you are really lucky, 28 days. The outer casing is a bright orange with dark green front rim, which I personally do not like but which some might welcome as colourful. Or in black with white front rim, which is what I would choose. They sell at 99p at Selfridges, The Three Bells at Henley-on-Thames, Dingles stores in Plymouth and Exeter, and several more in Jersey. Otherwise, and until distribution spreads, they can be bought by direct mail (add 20p for postage) from Clifford Goolnik, 30 Baker Street, London W1M 2DS. Ask for Click-a-Date.

● Nostalgia was my first reaction to Habitat's new collection of Basic furniture and home accessories. Basic looked a little like the Utility furniture we had during the war, the homogenous non-brand to replace all the non-existent brands of those rationed days. It was well made, well designed—a bit ahead of its time in simplicity and paleness—and oh, so welcome to those of us who were (a) broke and (b) tired of the shiny, over-ornate, stirred-porridge stuff in our parents' homes.

Basic, like Utility, was born of shortages, inflation, economic difficulties and the general inability of people to buy costly goods, however much they like them. Habitat's image was "expensive", although its prices are often competitive—the shops are so invitingly designed that they create a comfortable, even luxurious impression. But, with a growing mass market type of customer, came the need for even more competitive prices, in line with other high street retailers.

The Basic range is also reminiscent of early Habitat designs when the first shop opened 11 years ago. Then Habitat's aim was to provide everything for furnishing at low prices. As time passed, the value remained, but the prices climbed to avoid a compromise of either quality or design. Basic is a cooperative effort, with the Habitat team getting down to basics with manufacturers and suppliers. The chests of drawers are very like early Habitat, still in use for my grandchildren although



replaced in my own home by later-day Habitat. Very simple in pale wood veneer with plastic-veneer edges for toughness and durability. At £26.25 for a 3-drawer chest, you can't complain.

The drawings give an idea of what you are buying but the Basic range is now in every Habitat branch and will be incorporated in the next catalogue—

no leaflets on it as yet. I like the Tortoise sofa for more than its lovely price of £59.95. It is comfortable, with Dunlopillo heavy-grade foam frame, removable quilted brown denim cover and it seats two (how rarely do three people ever sit on a three-seater settee?). The lighting is very much like the costlier Habitat lighting but finished in a hardwearing resin lacquer in

bright colours (yellow, green or white). From £29.95 for wall lamp. The range includes window blinds; towels; extra-size sheets in any colour as long as it's white; divans (very comfortable too) at £35 for single or £45 for double sizes; tables and chairs; upholstered furniture; kitchen furniture; and accessories like pots, pans, kitchen knives, glasses, mirrors and all.

● Paul Minet believes that there is a growing demand for fine old books and other rare books. So he has opened a shop called Piccadilly Rare Books at 2/4 Princes Arcade, off Piccadilly, London W1. The shop itself is a rarity, since few genuine antiquarian bookshops have opened up in London's West End for many years. He reckons to have good choices at low prices—between £2 and £5—as well as the costlier books. He has recruited four binders, whose work will be displayed in the shop.

About half the stock is on general travel and topography, with the accent on Britain's heritages which, he finds, interests so many who

feel that the old Britain is being demolished around them. America, the Middle East, Africa and South America are on the list of popular countries on which books are in demand. If you have £400, you can buy a complete run of *The Adventurer*, to which Dr Johnson contributed. Topical is a rare copy of the text of a case between Richard Attenborough and the Attorney General to repeal a patent (£350). But you can start modestly if that's not in your financial league. Paul Minet, journalist and book dealer, has himself a fine personal collection, is a member of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association and uses his editing experience to run the *Antiquarian Book Monthly Review*, now building its circulation steadily.

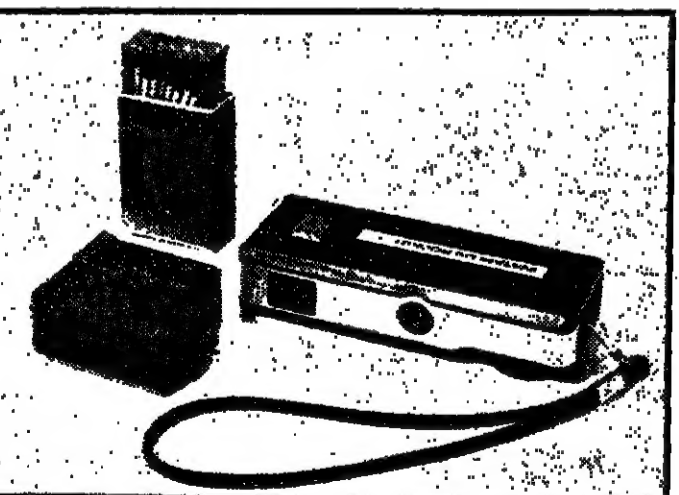
● Digital clocks, digital

calendars and, now, a digital timer for sophisticated kitchens. It is round, can stand on its own or be attached to the wall on the bracket supplied. Rotate it clockwise to start the timing. Useful in darkrooms where the working surfaces need to be uncluttered. Useful in kitchens for much the same reason and for the fact that timer can be detached to go into another room with you. It has to be slid off the little metal wall-fixing plate, bracket and all, but it is possible. After all, a timer's advantage is that you can leave the kitchen and go back to the pots or pans in time to prevent cooking disasters. About

2½ inches in diameter, this timer is in white only and is £3.68 from most department stores, gift shops and some jewellers selling gifts. Made by Smiths, as your familiar timer probably is too; stockists from the Clock and Watch Division of Smiths, Sector House, Waterloo Road, London NW2 7UL.

● High marks go to this little camera, the Instaplus Pocket 110. The standard matchbox gives you a clue of the size, which is 4½ in long by 1½ in wide by just an inch thick. The extra flash-holder, which takes cubes and fits on to the end of the camera's lens, is about 1½ in by 1½ in. Here, must refer you to the instructions that make it clear that the cube does not turn on automatically but must be given a quarter-turn manually after each flash-light exposure unless you want the next photograph without flash. The Magicube locks on easily.

The average retail price of this little thing is £7.47—I have not personally seen anything to resist haphazard or repetitive shots. One tip—I never wind on until ready to take the next shot so that there is no risk of accidental exposure while the



camera is in pocket or handbag and this slips easily into both because it is so small. Some people prefer to wind on half way between exposures. A full wind-on can lead to the exposure button being pressed wastefully.

I did not discover it myself, but a friend thinks there could be some risk of covering the lens with a finger while photographing because there is no clue as to whether the lens is covered or not when you look through the viewfinder. Her boyfriend, a photographer, reckons this to be a common fault. The window to show you the number of the film (and whether or not it is colour) is generous. It is a distinct advantage to have no batteries to worry about because these can corrode if a camera lies packed away for any length of time and I think the no battery method offsets any slight disadvantage of having to remember to wind on the flash cube by hand. Very light, it slips into small pockets. The colour film cassette is 50p or so. Then the cost begins once you get to the developing and printing. Prints are 3½ in square.

Instaplus Pocket 110 is at a great many dealers around Britain. If your favourite local supplier has none in stock, he can order from Paul Plus, Hempsall Lane, Newcastle, SS 0SW. There is a London showroom at Regent House, 235-241 Regent Street, London W1R 7AG. If you want to look at it, chosen picture carefully and try to resist haphazard or repetitive shots. One tip—I never wind on until ready to take the next shot so that there is no risk of accidental exposure while the

● My desk drawer is lit up. Idiotic, I know, since I keep nobody in it. But I was sent this little flat square of off white fabric (1½ in square) in a sealed plastic bag. As instructed, I broke open the plastic bag and was at once greeted with a strong whiff of something they tell me is called tetrakis dimethylaminoethylene. As the smell hit me the little pad began to glow bright green. It has been glowing now for an hour and is only just beginning to dim—the lifetime of light depends on the ambient temperature.

So there you have it, a minute pad to keep in your pocket when you are about to need sudden light in dark places and cannot lay your hands on the torch. Normally it is sold for

cavers and potholers but there must be others who would feel happier to have one in their pocket or handbag for emergencies. They keep for about three years although the distributor tells me he used one that was five years old and it gave him more than an hour's glow. The bag must not be punctured accidentally because even a pinprick of light activates the Chemilight at once and then it is finished. At 50p each, these are to be kept for emergencies and not wasted as playthings. The postage is 5p and they can be bought only from Rock Products, 30 Drake Road, Wells, Somerset. The smell does persist and the pad feels warm in the hands but the light works, which is the main point.

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Those lovely pictures featured by Sheila Black August 1st. A further quantity will be available from £2.50 each, unframed. For details phone HILARY MORRIS at 629 3781.

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BOOKS

Poor Mary: the tragic heroine

The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft
By Claire Tomalin

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.75

to her, he merely added "I am not sorry to have put down my feelings as they were" and sent off the whole thing as it was: honesty came first. On his way back to London, striving as ever for the right time with her, he urged "Keep a look-out, but not an anxious one. Delays are not necessarily tragic: I believe there will be none." When Mary discovered that one of the untragic delays was, caused by a detour to see Lady Godiva in flesh-coloured tights at the Coventry Pageant, she responded to Godwin's earlier suggestion that absence might be making the heart grow fonder by saying that, yes, this had at first been the case, but now:

"It is just the contrary. Your letter just might have been addressed to anybody and will serve to remind you where you have been, and that, yes, this had at first been the case, but now:

Godwin was maddening, but she was a dab hand at the gut blow herself: she could shout without raising her voice.

Poor Mary, as even the heartless Mrs. Tomalin was constrained to call her in death—she brought out the coward in men and the rival in women. Men invariably failed to measure up to her demands of them; women went straight for her throat. Her campaign for justice blossomed briefly in a moment of free-thinking, and was then buried under a double weight of apostasy (Wordsworth, Southey, Leigh Hunt) and reaction (Castlereagh, Eldon, Sidmouth). Claire Tomalin makes the further point that feminism was even more subtly enmeshed by the hypocrisy with which Victorian thinkers like Lecky advanced the view that, since

women were morally superior anyway, they were not fit to pass the odd irrelevance like political equality and economic independence. This doublethink shows signs of dangerous revival today. Many women prefer the power of the pedestal.

The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft is a biography right outside the current fashion. It is comparatively short (less than 300 pages); it is written by a woman whose own husband was a committed social and political journalist and who is herself now Literary Editor of the New Statesman. She is also a busy mother, and the baby-sitters by whose labour she snatched back from motherhood the time to research and write this book are thanked in the acknowledgements. At every stage, then, a sense of personal experience gently insists on the circumstances of Mary Wollstonecraft's narrative and implies a clear contemporary set of standards in marriage, love, affection, loyalty, public and private behaviour.

Mrs. Tomalin has a particularly sharp eye for hypocrisy and self-deception and shares her subject's distaste for perfect ladies and false refinement. I wish she had been a little less gentle, a little more explicit, even vulgar, about all these things, but to have been so would have been to write a different kind of book, and perhaps the feminist debate contains excitement enough already. She makes her points firmly, but quietly, and is particularly informative on the attractive leading figures of the London radical scene in the 1780s and 90s. She does not make me

actually want to read any of Mary Wollstonecraft's writings except the Letters, which I did with great pleasure; yet they are both touching and tough. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792) is a proper potence of a book, written in six weeks flat—Mrs. Tomalin sensibly suggests it is best tackled as an exercise in general rather than an argument to be pursued from a beginning to an end—yet it has survived in print more vigorously than any polemic of the polemical Nineties except Paine's Rights of Man and Burke's Reflections. It is journalism, and where it struck in 1792 it strikes today.

It is easy to laugh at the gap between poor Mary's excellent and humane observations and the emotional chaos of her life. In Godwin's case the gap grew even wider (see Richard Holmes's new life of Shelley: it is hard to imagine Godwin with the physical courage of Mary in the Paris Terror); it was the black hole into which sought to shove the Suffragettes a century later and it gapes for the feminists and liberationists of today. No wonder she's so screwed up: just look at her husband/lover/children's parents (job/figure/face/feet/teeth/hair...). There is no life too awful to be wished on the woman who won't keep her mouth shut. Ask Miss Brophy, Miss Redgrave.

Mrs. Tomalin criticizes Godwin for drawing Mary's venom in his Memoirs of her and present-day feminists as a Romantic victim and angelic spirit, but in some ways she has done this too. Her book is above all the life and death of "a woman who did not know what to do with herself", a woman whose abso-



Mary Wollstonecraft, circa 1795, an engraving from a portrait by an unknown artist. The hat suggests a French revolutionary influence.

lute awkwardness persists to this day. Women are only allowed to be plain in the neck if they are very beautiful or if they make jokes at the same time; there is always room for a female clown. Mary Wollstonecraft was not a clown; she was a tragic heroine who per-

sistently fell on her face because, acting from impulse, she contrived to ignore both the scenery and the audience. Not even this well-read, calm and sympathetic account persuades me that she was right to do so.

Michael Ratcliffe

Gilded philistine

Charge! Hurrah! Hurrah!
By Donald Thomas

(Routledge, £5.50)

James Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan, was one of those pantomime figures, half-opera, half-huffoon, with which the nineteenth century was peculiarly well endowed. Every event in his flamboyant career seemed calculated to outrage the respectable and repel the squeamish. As a young cavalry officer he was Arnold's aristocratic barbarian to the life, the cynosure of those gilded philistines who, with a "superior" manner, immaculate whiskers and drawing slanty speech, earned for themselves the righteous disapproval of the middle classes. Riding, womanizing, and duelling—more or less in that order—were his preoccupations, and in all three activities he excelled.

More dangerous, however, was his appalling real as a regimental officer. Any man under his command had to be not merely smart and well-drilled, but the smartest and best drilled in the British Army. As a result his military career was punctuated by shattering rows as he bullied and tormented his subordinates, harassed them with extra parades and superfluous duties, and crammed his officers into pink trousers so tight that Cardigan's cherrybombs became notorious throughout the British Isles. It was this exaggerated punctilio which impelled him into the celebrated affair of The Black Bitch—in which his outrage at a subaltern who had ordered musketry when champagne seemed more appropriate swiftly developed into an imbrogio in which Cardigan's military and, for what it was worth, his political career.

Almost as frequent were his rows over women. Cardigan's lanky elegance and arrogant vanity were irresistible and provoked innumerable scandals. Surprisingly they rarely ended in duels—the former owner of his first wife, indeed, refusing the proffered satisfaction on the grounds that no man had ever done him a greater favour. Somehow, too, he escaped in the courts, even though in one *Crim. Con.* case a private detective was actually lurking under the sofa while Cardigan and Lady William Paget disported themselves above him.

The apotheosis of Cardigan's career came, of course, in the Charge of the Light Brigade. The consensus of opinion seems now to be that Cardigan was least to blame among the main protagonists in this heroic farce. He led his men into the valley of death—and a few of them anyway—out again, and by this one deed, transformed himself from a Lally Sister to be hoed and hissed on every public appearance into England's pet Prince Charming. All seemed set for a tranquil old age but Cardigan was soon quarrelling again—about his exact role in the famous charge, about his yacht-boarded luxury while his men suffered ashore, inevitably about women and yet more women.

Mr. Thomas rejects the school which makes of every character a grey compromise between the views of friends and enemies: "In Cardigan's case, at least," he writes, "both the best and the worst that was said of him was true." The result is a convincing and strikingly vivid portrait and one of the most entertaining biographies which it has been my good fortune to read for many months.

Philip Ziegler

Crime

Craig and the Tunisian Tangle
By Kenneth Benton

(Macmillan, £2.10)

Crime novels, which are written with entertainment as their first objective, can often, because they are written by more effective in the novelist's task than the book written with something to say—and apt to be read with hackles high. Benton's plain tale of adventure with a helping of romance set in today's Tunisia may do more to spread its sensible message, about tackling the omnipresent danger of subversive movements, than carefully a straight novel and even than a work of non-fiction, however urgent.

For this skillfully exciting story contains a good reason under the sun. It comes largely in Chapter Three, which consists solely of a lecture delivered by our hero to a supposed international seminar on clandestine insurgency, and which represents doubtless the author's own conclusions as a real-life expert. It could perhaps have been more adroitly incorporated, but none the less what it has to say will penetrate in some measure to that lowering layer of public opinion into which it is important that awareness of an insidious menace should be planted.

The adventure thriller constantly poses the problem, tricky indeed, of having its hero escape from escape-defying situations and yet of retaining probability. There is no one solution. For each incident a balance has to be struck, and, alas, Benton does not always succeed. Perhaps he would do if he dared venture a little deeper into his own colonialist, Ciceronian, Ciceronian. Then a more real person would compel greater reality of circumstance. As it is, Benton gives us everything through Craig's eyes a little too fast, so that we lack time satisfactorily to absorb each turn of plot and thus to care accurately. But the book still considerably enjoyable and as such will popularize its ideas.

Elizabeth RIF, by Dan Lees (Constable, £2.25). Her Majesty menaced; buddies tackled in Wales, Germany. Genuine Bulldog Drummond stuff upstaged (blow by blow) the scene actually flogging the Phyllis).

Kill the Girls and Make Them Cry, by John Wainwright (Macmillan, £2.25). Girl students murdered; the whole police machinery. Often over-emphatic, occasionally wantonly aggressive, but mightily informative and at steam-hammer pressure.

Death by Hoax, by Lionel Black (Collins, £2). Reporter Kate probes a sassy joker turned killer. A good solid job. Black, with this eleventh book, becomes a pleasure-to-read reliable.

Phantom Holiday, by Martin Russell (Collins, £2). Journalist arrives at Mary Celeste hotel in Devon. You could not have a better beginning, though the pay-off sadly does not quite match that grand simplicity.

A Lovable Man, by David Fletcher (Macmillan, £2.10). A few weeks of après-murder. Edinburgh and London. More novel-of-crime than crime-novel. Acute and wise, though lovable hero is, alas, not very.

The Amsterdam Diversion, by Angus Ross (John Long, £2.25). Ross's agent-hero finds as much action in Holland as previously in Manchester and points north. But said to lose those unbacked settings.

H. R. F. Keating

Books next week include: Michael Ratcliffe on Richard Ollard's biography of Pepsy; Ray Gosling on J. B. Priestley.

Robert Nye

Two vocations

A Poet in the Family
By Dannie Abse

(Hutchinson, £3.50)

All things considered, I would rather have Dannie Abse take my blood pressure than, say, Leonard Keats Robinson. He has a medical training. Unlike Keats, he did not abandon the practice of medicine for the practice of verse. He has been for most of his adult life a doctor as well as a poet. It is a disservice to his integrity to speak of the activities as separate. Dr. Abse is one man. That one man is a good poet and—I should guess—a good doctor. He has a level way of looking at things, and an honest style in which to tell you the worst.

A Poet in the Family is his autobiography. It begins in Wales in the Thirties, where he was brought up in Cardiff, the youngest of three brothers—one of them now the politician Leo Abse, the other Wilfred, a psychiatrist. Abse writes in a neat, amused, no-nonsense way about his first adventures with the world, his early poems seeming "noisy" to him with their public rhetoric and then private confusion. Readers of modern verse will know that round about the time *House of Cards* (1957) this poet won through to a clearer style. The shift is reflected in his account of his life, for it involved him in a crisis of self-criticism. He is never unfairly satirical at the expense of his early idealism, however.

His one meeting with Dylan Thomas sets the key. Unlike everyone else's meeting with Dylan Thomas, Dr. Abse's is memorable in that neither of them said anything of the sort. They discussed (or failed to discuss) whether Thomas knew Abse's cousin, ending up with Thomas under the impression that Abse was the cousin. It is all told with a dry humour and a lack of self-importance which is attractive after the posturing of many poets when they stoop to prose.

Not that Abse scorns his poetic vocation. He writes about it as a doctor, frankly and sensibly. A Poet in the Family is a decent introduction to a man who possesses the gift of misanthropic eloquence. It will be consulted for its attractive reminders of literary London in the Forties and Fifties, after more agonized confessions have been forgotten.

Robert Nye

Short stories

Fireworks
By Angela Carter

(Quartet, £2.50)

Marriages and Infidelities
By Joyce Carol Oates

(Gollancz, £2.90)

A Scandalous Woman
By Edna O'Brien

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £2.50)

How very gifted these three women are. Their gifts, displayed within the short story which exposes skill so much more nakedly than the novel, make reading all three together a disturbingly heady experience.

The Japanese word for fireworks is *hanabishi*, which means flower fire, and reading the stories has been like burying one's head in vivid blooms, some now fading, some pungent, some oddly mottled, murderously petalled, some heavy with a past fragrance, some distortedly bright.

By far the most exotic collection is Angela Carter's. Although she writes outside known time and place, she does so with such precision her stories have the deceptive clarity of dreams. Her tropical jungle with its fanged lilies, the passive girl whose petal slides into that of a showy jaguar, the Asiatic puppet who sucks blood from the puppeteer of profane dance, the dreadful pearly silliness of a highland country whose executioner eats only eggs about to hatch—these are omens, the faces of the dead, Language and content conspire to lend precisely that resonance the narrator of one tale (*The French And The Mirror*) complains is missing from the "definitive world of the past" with its hard edges and harsh light.

Joyce Carol Oates farms that definitive world. Her parents, lovers, children, wives blink in the harsh light. Or devise hiding places for themselves, re-creating for false notions of love and power.

This collection of 25 stories is monumental, immensely stylish and so potentially depressing, reading too much at a

time is dangerous. Miss Oates's characters settle like blue bottles on other people's sicknesses and in the belief it is not their own.

Her women continue living and loving through dead men as though it were the emotion rather than the object of it that sustains and gives them shape. The young are grubby, ill, unfeeling and pitiful. Husband and wives weave round one another finding their lives don't quite match. They are aware of "something coming loose". Out of the cunning language of the stories springs a regular stab of violence, the only positive act left to the bewildered.

The queenly strength of this collection comes from Miss Oates's ability to portray insecurity's many postures with an almost wilfully confident hand. If Angela Carter's gift is most forcefully in textual language, Miss Oates excels in structure and a closely allied placing and movement of character. She is a virtuoso, pulling off one performance after another in different guise.

If some prove patently more successful than others, it's unimportant: it is the total achievement that counts. Technically she is, possibly, the boldest woman writer alive.

By comparison, Edna O'Brien's scope might seem small, but limited would be the last word to apply to her obsessive husbandry of familiar ground. Her "woman" whose age and situation may alter marginally but who remains the same bruised, abandoned, rueful animal of impulse—her mean and lovely Ireland, her lonely, liberating London... all this constantly worked soil continues, generously, to fructify. Even the fruit of bitterness and self-pity that she risks in writing of wronged women is gloriously overcome by the ecstatic level of her contemplative manner.

The sense of woman as perpetual (and on occasion, willing) victim of her sex which is so fundamental to Edna O'Brien's writing, is, in differing degrees, apparent in the other two collections. Once it was the mark of the "woman's" book, the "woman" writer. But I had a curious feeling (especially in *Marriages And Infidelities*) that this sense of victimization now extends to both sexes, that what once was true of women in relation to men is now true of human beings in relation to the world they have added. It is a feeling which, quite beyond the particular skill of the writer concerned, raises the "woman's" book to a more powerful plane. Woman, once the carrier of specific meaning, has become a symbol.

Jacky Gillott

An exquisite game reserve

Ottoline at Garsington
Edited by Robert Gatherer-Hardy

(Faber, £4.95)

"Sometimes I felt as if Garsington was a theatre, where week after week a travelling company would arrive and play their parts," Lady Ottoline Morrell wrote. And what performances were given there!—Lytton Strachey reading *Phaedra* "in a voice that might be Sarah Bernhardt"; D. H. Lawrence reading *Swinburne* and *Ramsay MacDonald*; Whitman; Carrington and Clive Bell rehearsing a play of Kathleen Mansfield; and Aldous Huxley helping to rescue a large black bear from a pond...

All the same, those long week-ends turned, in the end, so; "Everything crumbled," Huxley wrote to her: "Footsteps echo hollowly; it is like walking through the deserted palaces of Nineveh." And Ottoline herself felt it. "I dreamt that I could really give my friends something wonderful, but now I see that to them it isn't wonderful," she wrote in her journal in 1918. Well, one cannot blame her for her reaction to the caricatures of herself which appeared in *Chronicle Yellow* and *Women in Love*; she gave many of the major writers and artists of her time unlimited hospitality, money, even each other—and they responded, it seems, by often laughing at her, or abusing her (Strachey flew into a rage when, in the middle of the

war, there was a smaller break than he had expected). The sister of the Duke of Portland, Lady Ottoline entertained at Garsington (where she lived with her husband, the Liberal MP Philip Morrell) almost everyone who was anyone. She was the greatest, almost the only, literary hostess of the first half of the century.

Perhaps her guests did not mean to be as unkind, as offensively selfish and inconsiderate, as many of them were ("Sometimes I used to feel hurt when people came and did not take any trouble to talk to me"), she was irresistible copy for the writers among them and for the wise and conversationalists. But they underestimated her own wit and intelligence, and the nonsense still goes on—the empty-headed creature shown in Peter Luke's *Blossomsbury* bore no resemblance to the generous, quick-witted woman whose journals and letters throw fascinating light on the lives of Eliot, Lawrence, Huxley, "Bertr" Russell and the rest, and whose compassion for Roger Casement and the conscientious objectors of the First World War makes her so much more admirable than most of her guests.

This book, illustrated by wonderfully evocative photographs, is the second and final volume of Lady Ottoline's memoirs. It contains material even more interesting than the first, though the format

remains scrappy. Her correspondence provides many memorable moments: Russell on the Eliots ("He is exquisite and listless; she [the first Mrs. Eliot] says she married him to stimulate him; but finds he can't do it"); or Lawrence fore-shadowing in a letter his own courtesan, Ottoline as *Hermione*. But she too can write with great liveliness; she tells a good story, and has a fine eye for character:

David ("Bunny") Garnett—an odd, rather loutish figure with a habit, which had perhaps been formed by peering into microscopes, of waggling his head and poking it towards one, and staring very intently into one's face without any expression on his own countenance, and for the wisest and most people by almost excessive affection—he will kiss anybody, male or female, murmuring "You are a darling."

Her sketches of Frieda Lawrence and Kathleen Mansfield show real insight.

If Lady Ottoline was, as some people suggested, a lion-hunter—well, as William Plomer pointed out, there are worse things to hunt than lions; and these sketches of life in that exquisite game-reserve that was Garsington between 1915 and 1918 are indispensable to anyone interested in the period. As Lady Ottoline wrote, once or twice, "It seemed such a very happy party." Ah—seemed...

Derek Parker

Tibetan skulduggery

The Adventures of a Manchurian
The Story of Lobsang Thondup
By Sylvain Mangeot

(Collins, £3.50)

Who would imagine, reading some silted New China News Agency report of a Tibetan delegation visiting China in the 1950s, that its accompanying guide and interpreter, a Chinese settled in Tibet, found himself seduced in a Chinese train during the course of their travels? By none other than one of the distinguished delegates, Tibet's only female incarnate lama no less, incumbent of a large monastery, aged 22, and with few inhibitions. More on this liaison, with many revealing sidelights on Sikkim, Tibet and skulduggery around the Bhutanese royal house, can be found in this readable story of Lobsang Thondup's life by Sylvain Mangeot.

He is a Chinese born in Manchuria in 1925, a few years before the Japanese took it over. Educated in Japanese schools and emerging as a first class engineer from Tokyo University he was first a KMT officer in the Chinese civil war and then a PLA officer in Chairman Mao's China. But he was far too independent and resourceful to stay in these or any other well-drilled ranks in revolutionary China. After a spell in Sikkim he made a hurried exit to Tibet and after a few years there escaped from prison and made for Bhutan. Now he lives in Nepal with the fourth of his wives.

As an adventure story the scene changes are fascinating and the action mostly credible. The book is also revealing on Tibetan reactions to Chinese rule as a Chinese saw them, not at all corresponding with the usual version, though this was Tibet before the blow-up of 1959.

Richard Harris

From the best selling novelist
ELIZABETH GOUDGE
her wise and beautiful
autobiography
The Joy of the Snow
HODDER & STOUGHTON

A Cat Affair

The New Book From
Derek Tangye

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Paul Gallico

He "conveys very vividly the beauty of the flora and fauna... always animated by a wise, liberal philosophy of life"

Michael Joseph £2.50

T.L.S.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

THIS WEEK

Radicalism and Wreckage:

Richard Cobb on Claire Tomalin's biography of Mary Wollstonecraft.

Michael Frayn on Principles of Relativity.

Michael Howard on The Pentagon and Politics.

J. L. M. Stewart on Wilkie Collins.

EVERY FRIDAY

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Lessons of Turkey's subtle land-grab

Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has threatened to declare a Turkish Cypriot republic in the area of Cyprus at present occupied by the Turkish army, unless the Greeks and Greek Cypriots go back to the conference table. His threat feeds suspicions that the Turkish invasion, which was originally mounted as a "limited police action" (or "waging peace"), may eventually develop into wholesale annexation and seizure of the island.

Officially, republican Turkey today is not expansionist. Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Turkish republic in 1923, Turkey has expanded once; subtly and gradually, over the three years 1936-39, she seized from French-mandated Syria the Sanjak (or county) of Alexandretta, the modern Iskenderun.

From 1921 to 1936 the Sanjak had enjoyed a "special administrative status" within the political unit of mandate-Syria. The population of the Sanjak was very mixed; according to the census of 1936, out of a total population for the Sanjak of 219,080, the Turks made up 39 per cent, Alawites (Arabic-speaking heterodox Muslims) 28 per cent, Armenians 11 per cent, Sunni Muslim Arabs 10 per cent, Greek Orthodox and other Christians 8 per cent, Kurds 2 per cent, others 2 per cent. The Turks thus constituted the largest minority but they were outnumbered by the combined total of Arabic-speakers.

In September, 1936, France signed a treaty with Syria, which would lead Syria to membership of the League of Nations three years after its ratification. At the time, most of the Syrian population was against the treaty, claiming that it deserved independence, virtually along the lines of Lebanon.

Abundant claims were made by some Turkish newspapers, to bolster up the idea that the Sanjak was Turkish. One such was that all its inhabitants except the Sunni Muslim Arabs were, racially, Turks. By contrast, one Turkish notable in the Sanjak, Mahmud Bey Adali, claimed that of the 85,000 Turks in the Sanjak only 25,000 were supporters of the Kemalist Turkish Republic; the other Turks opposed the Kemalist reforms, and preferred to live outside the Republic.

Turkey and France continued to negotiate on the Sanjak without success, and in December, 1936, agreed to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations. France, at the time deeply troubled by Mussolini's threats in the Mediterranean, urgently needed Turkish friendship. The League's ruling of January, 1937, was a victory for Turkey; the Sanjak was to become a separate political entity, a quasi-state, with customs, finance and foreign affairs alone handled by Syria. Turkey had achieved a "first move" towards incorporation of the Sanjak.

Throughout early 1937 League of Nations experts were drafting possible constitutional laws for the Sanjak; at the same time Alexandretta itself was in turmoil of riotous confrontations, strikes, and murders.

One of the League's safeguards was a careful protection against intimidation: an individual had to provide evidence of belonging to a community, instead of stating "I'm a Turk" or "I'm an Arab", while, perhaps, his landlord or employer listened outside. Those Turks working for union of the Sanjak with Kemalist Turkey realized the threat to their ambitions implicit in this safeguard: that

Arabs, Armenians and non-Kemalist Turks might together create a large anti-Kemalist majority. Turkey demanded that the anti-intimidation clauses be dropped. In March, 1938, the League acquiesced and the Sanjak member on the League's commission resigned in protest. A new register of electors was assembled; but the Kemalist Turks were unable to get a majority despite the dropping of the safeguards. So Turkey put more direct pressure on France, compelling her to agree to the entry of Turkish troops into the Sanjak to "maintain order".

The League's officials realized that, under such circumstances, their presence was superfluous; so they packed up and went home. (Today, Turkey seems to be doing her utmost to get the United Nations out of Cyprus.) After the entry of Turkish troops into the Sanjak in July 1938, miraculous things happened to the population statistics: Turks, hitherto 39 per cent, increased overnight to 63 per cent. In recognition of this "fact", France and Turkey agreed that Turks should have 22 out of the 40 seats in the legislative assembly.

New elections were held on August 1, 1938; the new assembly met the following month, with a Turkish, pro-Kemalist, President and Prime Minister. The Sanjak was henceforth to be known as the Republic of Hatay, on the grounds of an entirely bogus official ascription of Hittite ancestry to the modern Turks of the region. Many of the measures that Kemal had introduced into Turkey were introduced into Hatay.

In early 1939 Turkey made her final demand: only actual cession of Hatay by France—still legally the mandatory power—to the Turkish Republic would stop her joining the Axis. France, beleaguered in Europe, meekly agreed. By a treaty of October 19, 1939, Hatay was incorporated into the Turkish Republic.

Altogether, the worst sufferers of the Sanjak were the Armenians, unable to compensate living under a Turkish government: an estimated 15,000 of them left the Sanjak in the week of June 17-22, 1939, many of whom had experienced exile before. A large number of Sunni Muslim Arabs and anti-Kemalist Turks left too, many of them for Aleppo. Turkey had successfully bullied France into violating the Charter of the Mandate. She had also used each agreement concluded with France, beginning with the Ankara agreement of 1921, as a mere stepping-stone to a greater demand, using threats and bluster to achieve her ends. She had managed to annex the Sanjak, and with it the fine harbour of Alexandretta and the ancient city of Antioch. France had lost little: the real losers were those forced to undergo across-man-made frontiers with only so much as they could carry, to face an uncertain future as refugees.

Those today who, like old-fashioned imperialists, say that partition would be best for Cyprus, likewise ignore the suffering that this would involve. Moreover, on the precedent of Alexandretta, they might find that agreements with Turkey have a curiously fragile nature—a characteristic of the ceasefire of July 22, 1974—until, perhaps, the Republic of Cyprus becomes the Turkish province of Kilis.

The author is writing at present a modern history of Armenia.

Christopher Walker

Ethiopians must decide quickly what sort of government they want

What will the army do with Emperor Haile Selassie?

There is now no doubt that the members of the armed forces coordinating committee, the real rulers of Ethiopia, have taken the decision to remove Emperor Haile Selassie. For those in Europe who remember his great speech at the League of Nations in 1936 this may seem a pity; but those who were nearly 40 years ago, and foreign policy has little to do with domestic affairs. The logic of the Ethiopian situation now demands his removal—it would be absurd to overthrow a feudal regime and still to keep the person largely responsible for the continuation of such a regime.

In recent weeks the armed forces have orchestrated a series of attacks on the person of the Emperor and on the monarchy itself. These began tentatively partly to try to discover how much support remained for Haile Selassie and partly because the hallmark of the army's growing control has been caution. With the steady increase in the number of revelations that have been made, as the files taken from the imperial palace two weeks ago have been sifted, the need for such caution is disappearing.

At the beginning of last week it was announced that the bus company of Addis Ababa, set up with Treasury money, had provided more than £1m profit for its shareholders—mainly members of the imperial family. This was followed by allegations that the Emperor had personally ordered the Ministry of Finance to cut the tax due on one noble's land from 90,000 to 3,000 Ethiopian dollars a year; that 350,000 Ethiopian dollars a year was being spent educating a few children of nobles abroad; and most damning of all that the Emperor, like his ministers, was fully aware of the famine disaster in Wollo long before anything was done about it. These attacks have been intensifying and significantly taking on new forms. There has been a growing use of the media for such items as a recent play by the imperial bodyguard attacking the old regime; and this week an effigy of the Emperor was burnt in front of the palace.

There still remains the question of how the Emperor actually goes. It would be desirable that he should abdicate and ease the transition to a new regime, but this would be out of character. It seems that the army is positively going to have to remove him. There is still, however, considerable debate going on in the armed

forces about whether this necessarily should mean the end of the monarchy.

The tone of recent attacks makes it clear that there is growing support for a republic. "The people now know that the crown which it loved and venerated... gave birth to a society of thieves and exploiters." This is not confined to Addis Ababa and other cities, though it is strongest there.

The army does still have to consider what support must be left to Haile Selassie, and this is why the approach has been gradual. More important they do have to work out the

future government. The new draft constitution published two months ago has not met with total support and has been attacked on several grounds—one inevitably being that it provides for a continuation of an attempted monarchy. If as is most likely now the armed forces decide to do away with the monarchy altogether, then they also have to decide what and how to replace it.

There is the possibility of a temporary army junta, taking direct power, perhaps using the present chief of staff, General Aman Mikael Andom, as a figurehead. The general

has been getting a lot of publicity recently and is certainly a popular figure both in and out of the armed forces. If his current "peace mission" to Eritrea shows signs of success, then he would be a likely choice.

Whatever the armed forces decide upon, there is a need for it to be carried out quickly. Since February there has been something of a vacuum in actual government. The civilian administration has found it difficult if not impossible to govern in the circumstances. The workers' committees in the various ministries

and government organizations take up a great deal of time in claims and accusations against higher officials, and while these are obviously considered necessary in the circumstances, it does inhibit efficient government.

There are still calls, especially in such unofficial papers as *Voice of the People*, for the arrest of other prominent figures of the old regime. A recent list included two grandsons-in-law of the Emperor—Ras Mangasha Seyoum, governor of Tigre province, and General Nega Tegen, governor of Begemeder province—as well as the Minister of the Interior, Colonel Belachew, and an assortment of security officials.

The continued moves against the prominent figures of the past have seemed to be the exclusive aim of the armed forces. While this is certainly understandable it has meant practical government has not made much progress.

A start is being made—Wollo province was declared a disaster area last week and the numbers of the anti-drought committee are to be greatly augmented. Attempts are being made to heal the running sore of the Eritrean problem: this week the Army announced that the students and teachers are to be used to organize and carry out programmes in literacy, social services and basic health in the countryside; and debates are also being allowed on the organization of political parties. Nevertheless such major items as land reform are being allowed to take place through individual peasant action rather than by any official directives and in the absence of any official criteria or limitations.

The danger inherent in the absence of positive government is that some of the reforms will fail by the side of the revolution. The revolution needs to be satisfied and a start made on the implementation of those reforms that everybody agrees are necessary. Obviously the future government is something that needs major consideration, but in a tragedy it is the responsibility for the future that is mired down in sterile debates about what to do with the last government, as they have shown signs of doing.

Patrick Gilke



Democracy in action: Street demonstration in Addis Ababa.

Inside story of the US President's secret weapon

Strategic efforts were made to prevent the publication of this latest book about the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and no wonder. One of the co-authors Victor Marchetti, served it for 14 years, and to my knowledge has been writing the best book so far on what the CIA is and how it works.

Mr Marchetti makes clear that the agency is not as sinister as that. It is not a secret second government, but a very private operational arm of the President of the United States. No commitment is made, no operation planned without his knowledge and consent.

It could not be otherwise. The CIA is part of the Executive Office of the President, but when operations have gone wrong Presidents have rarely taken the popular assumption that some mysterious force was responsible. A useful fiction, or cover to use the intelligence parlance, but for better or for worse the CIA is the instrument of presidential policy.

The reasons are obvious. American Presidents are not the only heads of government who tend to confuse their national interests with those of all mankind. Professor Jacques Barzun has said that the soul of the CIA is somehow the model of us all, and certainly clandestine activity has a powerful attraction for most people. Moreover, the President does not have to justify the agency's clandestine activities to Congress or the American people, and barring premature disclosure no international force within the United States can prevent him from doing what he wants to do.

Some will ask, who can blame

him? The world is a messy and dangerous place. Large areas are governed or misgoverned by wild or ruthless men whose national interests and personal ambition are certainly not those of all mankind. The Russians interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Why not the Americans? At least they are decent chaps at heart, and are on our side.

Certainly the CIA is well-equipped for clandestine operations. It has its own stockpiles of weapons and bands of mercenaries to fight for democracy in the most unlikely places. It runs its own profitable airlines, which take on normal charter work when they are not supporting clandestine wars such as the agency masterminded in Laos.

For instance, the international control commission in Vietnam was a CIA operation. It was one of the agency's air-lifts. There must have been some quiet chuckling back at headquarters in Langley, Virginia. After all, two communist countries were represented on the commission.

The agency is also run by decent chaps who really believe that they know what is best in this imperfect world. Mostly white Anglo-Saxon Protestants, or WASPs as ethnic-Americans call them, they mainly come from eastern private schools and Ivy League universities. (Unlike the FBI, most of whose agents were educated, or so it is said, at the night law school of Fordham University.)

They came to the intelligence game rather late. Only in 1939, the late Henry Stimson, the then Secretary of State and a prototype Wasp, closed down the

department's cryptanalytical section with the immortal words: "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." Eight years later, when the agency was established, the Cold War was hotting up and the Republic's enemies were no gentlemen.

The founders were veterans of the wartime OSS, Office of Strategic Services, men very similar to the Englishmen from good families and schools who joined SOE, Special Operations, Europe. They thought that they were assuming the white man's burden from Britain. Being American WASPs, they had as much, if not more, self-confidence and self-righteousness as any Victorian British proscons.

They came to believe, to quote the authors, "that America is responsible for what happens in other countries and that it has an inherent right—a sort of Manifest Destiny—to intervene in other countries' internal affairs." Richard Bissell, a former chief of the agency's clandestine services, said that they "feel a higher loyalty... they are acting in obedience to that high loyalty."

Dangerous stuff, if not in this day and age stuff and nonsense. Mr Marchetti obviously thinks so, although judging from his name he is not a Wasp. He is also a defector, as is his co-author, John Marks, who served briefly in Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the State Department. They are defectors in that they have turned against their own government.

They write with the passion generally associated with former communists who have seen the light and have been received into the Roman Catholic

church. Nevertheless, they know what they are writing about, and in spite of the 168 deletions ordered by a federal court they make many pertinent observations.

For instance, in the main lobby of the agency's headquarters is inscribed the passage from John, VIII, 32: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Certainly governments must have information if their commitments and decisions are to be sound, but they complain that the CIA is more interested in clandestine operations than in the gathering of information. One reason, they suggest, is that most of the directors began in clandestine operations. They like cloaks and daggers. Another may well be that the CIA is only one of the many American intelligence agencies, and with a comparatively small budget. Here is a table from the book:

Organization	Size and Cost of US Intelligence Community (Approximate)	Per-Annual Budget
Central Intelligence Agency	16,500	\$750 million
Defense Intelligence Agency	15,000	\$1,000 million
Army Intelligence Agency	5,000	\$700 million
Navy Intelligence Agency	3,000	\$500 million
Air Force Intelligence Agency	15,000	\$600 million
National Reconnaissance Office	5,000	\$500 million
State Department Intelligence Bureau	300	\$80 million
Federal Bureau of Investigation	300	\$80 million
Atomic Energy Commission	300	\$80 million
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	300	\$80 million
TOTAL	183,300	\$6,925 million
Department of Defense Agency		

The director of the CIA is also the Director of Central Intelligence, and is supposed to be the direct link between the intelligence community and the President. He is nothing of the sort. Each agency has its own objective and loyalty, and they rarely coincide except in the widest sense. Hence the grossly expensive overlapping and bureaucratic rivalry.

Mr Marchetti and Mr Marks are naturally incensed, and not only because it is their tax dollars which are being mispent. Mr Colby, the present CIA director, no doubt thinks differently. Intelligence gathering is rather tedious. Much of the information is freely available. The secret agent of popular fiction has been largely replaced by the so-called spy satellites.

Computers have made the new secret codes unbreakable in practice. Closed systems such as the Soviet Union cannot be effectively penetrated. At least, the CIA has had few successes. Penkovsky worked for British intelligence and not the CIA.

But of course the main reason for the CIA's preoccupation with clandestine operations is that successive Presidents have wanted to intervene in other countries' affairs, to order them if possible to further American policy. It cannot be repeated too often that the CIA is its operational arm.

Perhaps Britain can afford to take a complacent view. The CIA probably has more Anglophiles than the State Department. Relations between the

CIA and British intelligence have been close, in spite of the Philby defection. Experience seems to have proved that they are natural allies, but since Watergate many Americans have been disturbed by repeated examples of unquestioned loyalty to the President or agencies such as the CIA which violated the Constitution.

The claim of national security has been misused too often. Mr Nixon's defence in the Watergate affair was only the most recent instance. Secret agencies are uneasy partners with egalitarian democratic government and the idea of individual liberty. The authors agree that there is no alternative to their precarious coexistence, but in his introduction Mr Marchetti makes the following bleak observation:

"It has been said that among the dangers faced by a democratic society in fighting totalitarian systems, such as fascism and communism, is that the democratic government runs the risk of imitating its enemies' methods and, thereby, destroying the very democracy that it is seeking to defend. I cannot help wondering if my government is not concerned with defending our democratic system or more intent upon imitating the methods of totalitarian regimes in order to maintain its already inordinate power over the American people."

Louis Heren

*The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence by Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks. Jonathan Cape Ltd, £3.95.

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The Times Diary

High drama but not many jokes

first Communist elected to the general council for 1974-75.

Trade unionists like a good fight better than a good talking to. Nearly every seat was occupied for yesterday's gripping debate on the central contract and there was a "house full" sign outside the visitors' gallery.

By contrast there were some quite notable examples of empty seats when James Callaghan addressed the Congress on Tuesday.

I last saw Len Murray in action talking about the philosophy of work in a church in the city a few weeks ago. I thought he was a bit more effective there than before Congress, which I should have supposed to be a more natural setting. Yesterday, doubtless affected by the tension of the occasion, he gabbled a little.

His speech contained few highlights of the kind which win applause, though there was a good response to his announcement that neither the government nor the TUC were in each others' pocket. At that, Callaghan, sitting behind, nodded sagely.

While criticising those who oppose the social contract, Murray refrained from mentioning Hugh Scanlon, his chief opponent, by name. Scanlon sat throughout fingering his face and his spectacles, declining to clap at the end. No hint of the concession to comradery.

Laurence Daly of the National Union of Mineworkers was less reticent than Murray, criticising Scanlon by name. Daly's speech was not appreciated by the radical members of his union, notably Arthur Scargill, leader of the Yorkshire miners. Scargill made no effort to hide his disgust, shouting: "Join the Tories" to Daly as he finished.

It was a good and serious debate, with few jokes. Kenneth Gill who has just become the

opponents of the social contract, as appealing, like St Francis of Assisi, to the virtuous, but not yet. Then came the emotional moment when Gill, responding to Murray's appeal, agreed to withdraw the engineers' own divisive motion and not vote against the general council's report.

I felt sorry for the man from the Musicians' Union who had to follow this excitement by introducing a motion about the arts. He could hardly be heard above the chat and scramble for the exits. The delegates had had enough theatre for one day.

Apathy

Nobody has much enjoyed the excessively windy and wet weather in Brighton, but those with most cause to complain are the 10 intrepid Glaswegians here to rustle support from doubting unions for their projected newspaper, the Scottish Daily News. To save money from their fighting fund, they decided to sleep in two tents on Brighton's municipal camping ground.

In the gales of early Tuesday, one of their tents blew away while they were sleeping. They have been forced to abandon the open air life and accept hospitality in students' quarters at Sussex University. Then on Tuesday evening the meeting they had called to raise support coincided with a heavy rainstorm which must have deterred many from making the foray to an obscure pub near

the station for the meeting. Most delegates preferred to either accept the hospitality of ICA, holding a party in the Metropole hotel, or to hobnob with each other with representatives of other large industrial concerns who are here to keep their labour relations sweet.

I arrived at the pub 20 minutes after the advertised start, and I was the first. Finally about a dozen people turned up, heavily outnumbering the Glaswegians. They are a brave and thick-skinned group, as they must be if they are not to be quite disheartened by the lack of enthusiasm for their project. They seek investments from the unions to make up for the additional £200,000 they need to buy the plant of the old *Scottish Daily Express* and to give them starting capital. The Government have promised help if they can raise half the money themselves.

The men, former employees from all departments of the *Scottish Daily Express*, stressed that their object is not simply to provide jobs for those who lost them as a result of the paper's closure. They see it more positively, as a chance to build a paper supported by the unions and controlled by its workers, which will give fairer editorial treatment to the trade union movement than is customary in the capitalist-owned press.

Yet the unions are loth to hand over any money. Richard Brighshaw, the powerful general secretary of Natopso, did intervene with Sir Max Aitken, chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, and had £100,000 knocked off the asking price for the plant, now down to £1,500,000. But Brighshaw seems unlikely to follow that gesture with any of his union's



Rich sauce

You do not have to be a millionaire to shop at Asprey's, but it will not prejudice your standing with the staff if you are one. The store has its spattering of trinkets and luxuries, and these, together with its Christmas presents, were on show yesterday at a press preview of the Christmas presents people may hope to receive this year.

The cheapest item on offer was a leather sugar bag for horses at £2. It carries nine cubes of Sugar and Asprey's say that they might supply you with the sugar cubes without extra charge, making it a real bargain.

Then there is a silver-plated newsstand for £25. The stand is designed to carry a newspaper on the breakfast table, and saves the breakfaster from the indignity of having to prop his 700th against a corner table bottle. Up the market a bit is a press for making duck sauce. This sells for £500 and about one a year is bought. The last was sold to a Japanese who wanted to use it for crushing pineapples.

Asprey's is not keen to talk about its customers. In the old days they were British aristocrats. Percy Hubbard, who is 85 in December, and will have been with Asprey's for 69 years tomorrow, said that in his young and humble days—he started in the stockroom when he was 15 and is now a director—the men invariably wore silk hats which they doffed when they entered "the portals".

These days customers are international businessmen and shaikhs, quite a different breed. "Death duties have killed the aristocracy," said Hub-

PHS



THE STRAINS ON THE CONTRACT

Opposed by only a small minority of the Trades Union Congress and by none of the most powerful unions in the movement, the social contract becomes a more considerable document. The circumstances of the last minute reconciliation in the midst of all the delegates gives the contract more emotional authority than it would have acquired from a similar compromise evolved in the private bargaining process before the congress began. The victory was more one for solidarity than for logic, for the engineers gained nothing that they had not been offered in the earlier talks and Mr Ken Gill, in withdrawing the motion, made it clear that their reservations about the policy remained undiminished.

Their real objections had a streak of realistic scepticism that was seldom felt (or at least seldom expressed) by the other delegates. Very few other speakers took up Mr Callaghan's blunt warning on Tuesday that what was in prospect was not a period of slower or static growth but one of actually diminishing standards of living. If there is less to go round, then an agreement to ask for no more than one had already, in real terms, is likely to lead to the same conflicts as the old competition for

higher rewards. Mr Len Murray protested that it was no dishonourable target to defend living standards next year on the assumption that there would be limited scope for real increases in consumption. Not dishonourable, certainly, but it may not be realistic.

It is right to acknowledge the patience, diplomacy and idealism which has brought the contract to this point. It does offer a hope, and its success would be a major advance in the history of industrial relations. But the evidence of yesterday's debate is that few trade unionists as yet have the measure of the stresses that the bargain will have to endure. Mr Murray was not the only speaker to soften the issue by declaring that restraint was not really the kernel of the matter, or that the words of the contract do not in terms speak of restraint at all. The emphasis many speakers laid on the need to secure the reelection of a Labour government testifies to the solidarity of the feelings, but not necessarily to their durability.

In so diverse an organization as the TUC there are bound to be interests that compete. Even as they disclaimed any intention of being divisive, speakers from white collar and public service

Transformation of Scottish Highlands

From the President of the National Trust for Scotland

Sir, I was sorry to read the letter from Mr Robert Bruce of Sumburgh, Shetland (August 29), especially as you saw fit to give it the headline "from the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Zeeland". Those of us who are commissioned as Lieutenants of counties are entitled to have opinions, and, subject to some restraints, to express them, but not on such controversial matters, as Her Majesty's Lieutenants.

As for Mr Bruce's views on the Kyle of Lochalsh-Drumbrue area, it is clear that he, like many others, has not effectively mastered this subject. The development at Drumbrue for which planning consent was recently refused would have been of a character quite different from "development in the Highlands and Islands" in a wider and more general sense. It would have meant a vast construction right on top of a very small community in a district where, locally speaking, unemployment is at a minimum.

Mr Bruce will know that in the history of Shetland there were reasons for the bad relations between island and tenants than mere inability to pay a decent wage. As the former lord of Fair Isle in particular, where the National Trust for Scotland has had at least a degree of success in repopulating and restoring the community, he will be aware that an endeavour to revert to the former levels of population is not merely a question of bringing in people to live in a pattern of former times, even with "a decent wage" added.

I hope, as Mr Bruce does, that oil and other developments will encourage the return of exiles. The "naval and other developments" referred to earlier by Mr Stormonth Darling, who has mastered the problem very effectively, are already causing people to seek homes in the Kyle area: although this is subject to the acute difficulty of finding modern conditions.

But development must be proper and suitable, as the authorities in Norway have realized: not the obliteration that would have overwhelmed Drumbrue.

As President of the National Trust for Scotland, and in no other capacity, I am, yours faithfully, WEMYSS, Gosford, Longdridge, East Lothian, September 2.

Management of childbirth

From Mrs R. A. Daley

Sir, Whilst agreeing with most of Professor Rhodes' comments (August 22), I am sure he should not dismiss Jean Robinson's work so lightly. As Professor Rhodes must know, it is an extraordinarily difficult task to organize research and concerted action among people who have suffered severe emotional and physical disruption, and more and more new mothers sadly now come into this category.

Where things go wrong in pregnancy and confinement, no sane woman would be anything but grateful for the help which is available from medical science and skilled nursing. What many of us are so concerned about is the tendency for that science to be ill-applied and indeed to be the cause of great emotional and physical pain.

It is the fact that it is not a minority of women who are suffering in this way that Mrs Robinson has been instrumental in bringing to public attention.

In pursuing the question of induction on an evidential basis, Professor Rhodes might do worse than consult the case of women coming to his hospital for their second baby, having had their first induced to suit a hospital timetable elsewhere.

Yours faithfully, ROSEMARY A. DALEY, 33 Appoquet Road, Clapham, SW4, August 23.

Pop festivals

From Mr Greville Jenner, QC, Labour MP for Leicester West

Sir, The survival of the Rule of Law ultimately depends upon consent upon the acceptance by decent citizens whose behaviour the law is to regulate that the law is fair and just. The Industrial Relations Act illustrated the ease with which a thoroughly unpopular law may bring the law itself (along with courts and judges) into rapid disrepute—with potentially devastating results for our society.

Young people are entitled to enjoy their music in freedom. If they are to do so without impinging on the rights and enjoyment of others, then they must be provided with adequate facilities. It is because so few such facilities exist at present that the unhappy Windsor Great Park episode occurred. If no positive alternative is offered then I fear that law or no law it will happen again.

It is useless then, for Alan Glynn (September 3) to fulminate about so-called "mob rule" and to demand the toughening and enforcement of the law. The vast majority of the "mob" at Windsor—as at all "pop" festivals and concerts—were (as the Rev F. N. Welbourn so eloquently testified in his letter (September 3)) normal, law-abiding, lively young people, bent on enjoying their music "in spontaneous equality and mutual tolerance".

One answer and the only positive one I have yet heard of—is to create at least one, carefully sited, permanent "pop" festival site, with all those essential toilet, eating, first aid and wet weather facilities which are absent at Windsor. It should be government owned, with a permanent staff, but operated by young people and the "pop" music industry with the maximum of freedom and the minimum of "establishment" interference.

Yours faithfully, GREVILLE JANNER, House of Commons, September 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reactions to weak government

From Mr Robert Skidelsky

Sir, Professor Howard's letter (September 3) is a neat example of the confusion of cause and effect. He seems to argue that our consensus is breaking down as a result of irresponsible polarization, when in fact polarization is the result, and chief symptom, of the breakdown of consensus.

His mistake arises from assuming a British tradition of consensus without inquiring into the conditions which created it, and the conditions necessary for its restoration. He is thus led to the conclusion that a statement by party leaders that the consensus is holding will in fact cause it to hold: an attitude reminiscent of King Canute.

The modern British consensus arose from the combination of wartime unity and postwar Keynesianism. The first created the necessary social climate for the pursuit of the second; the second, in turn, was relied upon to perpetuate the first. Continuous growth was to be the solvent of the class struggle. Everyone could become richer without anyone being hurt.

This scenario for consensus is now in ruins. Perhaps it was never entirely plausible, since growth creates new demands which cannot be satisfied simply by its aggregate increment. At any rate, the industrial and political assault on profits, coupled with the increasing malfunctioning of the world economy, have brought the postwar dream, in its simple-minded form, to an end. The realization has suddenly dawned that, as Keynes himself once put it, "we live in the realm of the finite" where "everything we do is alternative and not additional to something else".

Turner at the Academy

From Mr Evelyn Joll

Sir, Professor John Hale's letter (August 31), explaining the reasons why the National Gallery Trustees decided not to lend five key pictures to the Turner bicentenary exhibition seems, at a first reading, to carry a good deal of weight. Yet, on reflection, some of his arguments are less than convincing.

Is it not quite illogical to refuse to lend "The Fighting Temeraire", "The Evening Star" and "Rain, Steam and Speed" on the grounds that they have been recently lent to exhibitions abroad? Foreign loans must necessarily involve far greater risks of movement.

Although "It is not a great inconvenience to proceed from Burlington House to the National Gallery", Professor Hale and his fellow Trustees must know perfectly well that the pleasure and instruction to be derived from looking at comparable pictures are infinitely greater if they are hanging in the same room as they are on a mile apart.

The question of museum charges was doubtless a burning issue at the time the Trustees met to consider the loan of the Turners. Now, thankfully, the controversy is over and no longer a factor which should carry any weight in the matter of whether to lend in Burlington House or not. Besides, the Tate Trustees were equally strongly opposed to museum charges and they have given the organizers of the Turner exhibition the free run of their collection.

But the over-riding argument which should have swayed the Trustees' caution and doubt, is surely this: the Turner exhibition is going to be the most important and the most beautiful exhibition of the work of a British artist ever to be held. This will be so even if the National Gallery lends only two pictures. Yet, by their decision, the Trustees are depriving the exhibition to a degree that needs more justification than is provided by Professor Hale's letter.

I am sure there must be many of your readers who would support Mr Bernard, Mr Noonan, Professor Hermon, and myself in urging the Trustees to reconsider their decision (it is certainly not too late to do so) and to agree to add to their loans, at any rate, "The Fighting Temeraire", "The Evening Star", and "Rain, Steam and Speed".

Yours faithfully, EVELYN JOLL, Managing Director, Turner Society Ltd, 43 Old Bond Street, W1, September 4.

THE MASSACRES IN CYPRUS

The allegations and counter-allegations of atrocities in Cyprus make doubly depressing reading. They are depressing because there can be no doubt that at least part of what is alleged on both sides is true. And they are depressing because the deaths and suffering of innocent people, horrible enough in themselves, are immediately turned into propaganda, embittering the conflict still further, holding up talks on the humanitarian (let alone political) issues, and quite possibly sowing the seeds of yet further atrocities in the future.

The Greeks are much given to labelling the Turks as "barbarians", and the Turks understandably feel that this is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. As so often in such conflicts, the history of violence and massacre on both sides is too long for it to be worth inquiring who started it. What one can say is that since 1967, and thanks partly to the patient, unspectacular but often dangerous work of the United Nations forces, there had been little or no violence on Cyprus between the two communities. Instead, there was growing violence within the community. Eoka B made attempts on Archbishop Makarios's life and kidnapped his ministers. He retaliated by forming the Tactical Reserve Force, which was clearly no tender in its treatment of those whom it arrested.

and mass graves in this present crisis concerned the treatment of Archbishop Makarios's supporters by the Greek-officered National Guard which seized power on July 15. The Turks were not immediately affected but, given Mr Sampson's record in the incidents of 1963-4, they had good reason to fear that their turn would be next. With the benefit of hindsight it is difficult not to regret that Britain did not intervene at that stage to disarm the National Guard and restore the legal government. Such action could not have revived the old racial passions in the way that a Turkish intervention was bound to do.

As soon as the Turks invaded, thousands of Turkish Cypriots were taken hostage by the Greeks, and it can hardly now be doubted that atrocities were committed at this stage by Greek Cypriots against Turkish Cypriots. It is equally clear that the invading Turkish troops showed little humanity towards the civilian population. The many stories of murder, rape and looting told by Greek Cypriot refugees from the villages around Kyrenia can hardly have been all pure invention, and the Turks did not improve their case by ordering the United Nations Forces to leave the area.

The same pattern was repeated when the Turks launched their second big military operation on August 14. It is significant that

this is the date on which the massacre at Maratha is alleged to have taken place. One of the survivors, Mrs Sidika Kemal, has said that she and her husband escaped from Maratha "as soon as they heard that the second Turkish offensive had begun". It was after this, while they were hiding in a cave, that they saw the men of the nearby Greek village come and take the inhabitants away. The massacre, rightly condemned by the Cyprus Government "regardless of which side is responsible for it", must objectively be seen both as a massacre by Greeks and as a consequence of the Turkish offensive, and thus casts fresh doubt on the wisdom of that offensive as a means of protecting Turkish Cypriots.

President Clerides's government did well to suggest an independent United Nations inquiry, even though their attempt to suggest that the victims may have been Greeks does not sound very convincing on evidence produced so far. Certainly they have legitimate grounds for anxiety about the fate of Greeks reported missing in the Turkish-occupied area, and unlike the Turks they are not in a position to investigate for themselves and publicize the results. Equally the Turks have legitimate grounds for anxiety about Turkish Cypriots in the south. But these anxieties are no reason to hold up talks on the "humanitarian issues". Quite the reverse.

THE FAILURES IN CARE FOR MARIA COLWELL

Maria Colwell was born on March 25, 1965. For the first six years of her life she was fostered by her aunt and uncle, and for most of that time she was in the care of the East Sussex County Council by order of the Hove juvenile court. In November, 1971, her mother applied to the court for the revocation of the care order and the return of her child. The county council did not oppose the application, and the court granted it. Maria was taken home to her mother and stepfather where, by another order of the court, the county council remained responsible for her supervision. Fourteen months later, a few weeks before her eighth birthday, she died of multiple injuries received at the hands of her stepfather, who was found guilty of her murder, a finding of manslaughter being substituted by the Court of Appeal. Her death was the culmination of months of ill-treatment.

Something had gone disastrously and tragically wrong with the public arrangements for looking after children in need of care and protection. A committee of three, under the chairmanship of Mr T. G. Field-Fisher, QC, was set up to find out what it was that went wrong. Apart from the observation that "it is upon society as a whole that the ultimate blame must rest", which is either empty of meaning or untrue, their report gives a most valuable picture of the social services in action and makes a fair apportionment of responsibility. It is not unanimous, but the differences are more of emphasis than otherwise. Miss Olive Stephenson is more lenient in

her comments on particular social workers engaged in the case and more conscious of the difficulties of their task. But all agree that individual mistakes and errors of judgment were made—though the significance of them is much more evident in hindsight than it could have been at the time—and all agree that primarily the trouble was a failure of system: the failure of professionals and case-workers in a multiplicity of agencies to compare notes with one another, or even to be aware of one another's activity in the same case; and the failure of administrators to devise and maintain a system which had safeguards against the consequences of only-to-be-expected human error.

Evidently there is no one simple organizational reform, like the administrative integration of all welfare functions, which is going to prevent these kinds of failure. The points of contact between public servants and private citizens, even those who do not present any kind of "problem" to authority, are by now so many and various that administrative partitions are unavoidable. If relevant information is to be better shared it will have to be by means of a greater flow of paper or greater alertness among field workers to pass on and look out for information which might be to the point.

There is, however, one point at which the need for a change in procedure stands out very clearly from this report. The turning point in the outward drama of Maria Colwell's life was the hearing before the Hove

juvenile court in November 1971 when the care order was discharged permitting Maria's mother to regain custody of her. The application went through more or less on the nod, the magistrates having before them the social worker's report and hearing brief evidence from Maria's mother. As the report of the inquiry points out, once the county council had decided for reasons which must now be judged to be wrong, but which were far from careless or perverse) not to oppose a course which led to Maria's removal from her foster-parents and restoration to her mother and stepfather, there was no examination before the court of the arguments for not allowing this to happen. Yet the arguments for and against, in the light of the evidence considered by the county council, were fairly evenly matched—and had it been some one's duty to argue the case against further evidence would certainly have been brought forth.

The committee of inquiry recommends that in this type of situation a second opinion of an independent social worker should always be available to the court—"the local authority are, after all, an actual party to the proceedings". The Secretary of State, in her comments of the report, adds that she is considering for possible inclusion in a Children's Bill next session the provision that in certain court proceedings the child's interests should be protected by separate legal representation. These improvements can now be seen to be necessary.

possible and Huskisson died, Wilton, Granville and Littleton, MP for Staffordshire, being with him to the last.

Greville says that there were perhaps 500,000 people present on this occasion and only one man was killed in the Duke of Wellington's most dangerous political opponent and the one from whom he had most to fear.

Yours faithfully, J. S. LEATHERBARROW, Overdale, 34 Highfield Road, Malvern Link, Worcestershire.

Rural motorways

From Professor Alastair Buchan

Sir, It hardly becomes Mr David Morris (August 27) to adopt such a patronizing, nanny-knows-best tone in answering Mrs Maude's strictures (August 5) on motorway planning in the Midlands. I have neither his nor her knowledge of the whole complex of proposed routes but as far as the proposed M40 extension from Oxford to Birmingham is concerned, I have been unable to detect much of the sagacious, patriotic planning to which Mr Morris lays claim.

He says inter alia that the West Midlands must have good communications with the ports. Of course. But what has started any interested person in the face, especially since the publication of the Department of the Environment's Trunk Road Map in April, 1973, is the absence of any planned link of motorway standards between Birmingham and the major European port of Southampton. Instead the Midlands are supposed to have a second motorway link with London, a plan that has been rationalized on the grounds that the M1 will be saturated by the early 1980s, and also that such a road will, in any case, relieve congestion on the north-south roads in Warwickshire and Oxfordshire.

It is true that the M1 is becoming fully used (I happen just to have travelled its length), but the saturation was made under different economic conditions, and whether it will prove true or not depends on factors beyond our present ken. The other argument is even more dubious: that of official duplicity. When the Department published a consultation document on the route of the M40 extension this summer, it did not mention the fact that the proposal to have any effect on relieving congestion on the A42 (Oxford-Banbury) or the A43 (Oxford-Northampton) it would be necessary, and that it had in mind, to build at least one major new feeder road at great cost to amenity, to connect the M40 extension with the Oxford ring roads (which already carry a lot of east-west traffic turning south) or the west-bound A40 and the M4. And even so, as far as travellers and export traffic bound for the Continent are concerned, one end result would simply be to funnel a heavy flow down the A34 from Oxford to Win-

chester which on present plans is only to be an improved trunk road, and such roads are, as Mr Morris points out, dangerous.

It now appears that the M40 extension may not be implemented for some years for reasons of economy. I hope the intervening period will be used completely to reassess communications between the Midlands and the South, while continuing to alleviate existing bottlenecks by by-passes, without trying to palm off bureaucratic compromises as strategic planning.

More than that we need new methods of debate about motorways and other aspects of public policy. The following quotation from Bertrand de Jouvenel aptly describes the problem. "It is so very easy to pretend that a certain decision is dictated by a valid forecast as long as this forecast is kept secret, that public opinion can neither criticize the forecast, nor consider whether the decision is appropriate for the forecast. A forecast used for decisions that are public (in the sense of 'governmental') must be publicly expounded."

Yours faithfully, ALASTAIR BUCHAN, Waterloo House, Brill, Buckinghamshire, September 2.

Music in Britain

From Mr Stephen Reiss

Sir, While we all deplore the relative lack of contemporary British music in the concert programmes of today, we would be less than honest if we pretended that the only cause of the trouble was shortage of money. Our contemporary composers, generally speaking, show very little consideration for the hand that is only too anxious to feed them. Works are not produced in sufficient quantities and durations differ fundamentally from those requested, performing difficulties are considered the hallmark of quality, and the taste of the public is totally despised.

Is this really the manner in which the great masterpieces of the past were created? May we not be in some danger of forgetting that art is first of all communication and not the opportunity for a display of defiant self-indulgence?

It could well be argued that the alienation of the artist from his public has increased in direct ratio to the amount of public money spent in support of contemporary art. Conceivably it is precisely because we have been prepared to excuse the lack of professionalism and the unwillingness to fulfil what used to be considered a straightforward contract between the artist and his patron, that the contemporary artist now has so few friends.

On June 11, 12 and 13, 1915, long before the public subsidy of music was even considered, the LSO gave three concerts devoted exclusively to British music written during the previous ten years. The work of sixteen different composers was represented. The LSO would gladly do the same again if the composers could guarantee an audience of not less than two thousand for each concert (paying normal Festival Hall prices), instrumentation within the resources of the normal symphony orchestra, average soloist requirements and that not more than four rehearsals per programme would suffice.

STEPHEN REISS, Administrator, London Symphony Orchestra, 1 Montague Street, WC1.

Piddletrenthide et al

From Mr Aidan Reynolds

Sir, Mr Moore's choice of parish for retirement is indeed difficult to fault (Piddletrenthide with Aston Pancras and Plush), but for sheer pleasure to the ear the redeployment of ecclesiastical strength in Yorkshire which appeared in your columns some 14 years ago remains supreme: "the Rev G. D. Bennet, Vicar of Kexby with Wilberforce, to be Vicar of Boswall with Buttercrambe".

Yours faithfully, AIDAN REYNOLDS, 12 Westgate House, New Leazes Road, Bedfordshire.

First railway accident

From Canon J. S. Leatherbarrow

Sir, Your writer (August 26) is in error in describing William Huskisson as having been carried dying into Liverpool Street Station, Manchester, on the inaugural train. The circumstances of his death are minutely described in contemporary newspapers. The accident took place at Parkside, where the train stopped to take in water. Having alighted to shake hands with the Duke of Wellington, Huskisson was run down by the Rocket as he was attempting to reenter his own carriage.

The engine passed over his leg and thigh and the victim was heard to exclaim "This is the death of me". He was conveyed on a board to Eccles vicarage, a nearby convenient house, where he was tended by the last Mr Blackburne, the wife of the vicar, and where he died nine hours after the accident.

Greville says that it was the Earl of Wilton at whose house at Heaton Park about six miles away some of the party had been staying, who helped to convey Huskisson to the vicarage and who saved his life for a few hours by knowing how to tie up the artery. Amputation was not

possible and Huskisson died, Wilton, Granville and Littleton, MP for Staffordshire, being with him to the last.

Greville says that there were perhaps 500,000 people present on this occasion and only one man was killed in the Duke of Wellington's most dangerous political opponent and the one from whom he had most to fear.

Yours faithfully, J. S. LEATHERBARROW, Overdale, 34 Highfield Road, Malvern Link, Worcestershire.

Royal Agricultural Hall

From Councillor Donald Hoodless

Sir, Recent complaints of political prevarication in relation to the Royal Agricultural Hall must not be left unanswered. The issue boils down to an application by the owner for planning permission for a substantial office development on the site, with the possible retention of the main hall. The retention will only be, I fear, at public expense; had the Imperial War Museum taken it over it would have been the taxpayer's purse: if it is to be for some unspecified community use, it will be the ratepayer's. If an unwillingness to commit large sums of public money in this way whilst others walk off with subsidies for development rights is "political prevarication" then I plead guilty and commend it to others.

The concern of your correspondent John Griffin (August 24) for the underprivileged of Islington and his ability to play the common man against the establishment is touching. But I fail to see how a

privately owned office development

will assist them. I would go further and suggest that all residents of Islington are potentially two-time losers: first there is the danger that they will end up paying the large sums to keep the hall; second, any wealth created from an office development will not be available to them to assist in the regeneration of the rest of the Angel area or for urban renewal in other parts of the borough.

The sooner development land is brought into public ownership at existing use value, the better. In that way local authorities will be able to involve themselves positively in urban renewal for the benefit of the whole community instead of having to play a passive role through the granting of planning permissions from which they derive no benefit.

Yours faithfully, DONALD HOODLESS, Deputy Leader, Islington Borough Council, 45 from the Town Hall, Upper Street, N1, August 27.

Mr. Herbert Mursey, a former president of the National Union of Teachers, has died at Drayton, Norfolk, at the age of 73.

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Confusion in the White House causes Wall St to fall 15 points

From Frank Vogel, Washington, Sept 4

Reports in the American press today that senior White House officials do not expect President Ford to make any major economic policy changes until 1975 added to the sharply downward trend of share prices on Wall Street today.

After an hour of trading the Dow Jones Industrial average was off by more than 20 points, but it recovered to close 15.33 points down, at 648. The market, like everybody else, is becoming utterly confused by White House economic statements and decisions.

Mr Kenneth Rush, chief economic policy adviser to the President, was asked, according to a White House announcement on August 29, to become chairman of the new council on wages and prices and yet today it was announced by the White House that he has been asked to become ambassador to France.

Newspapers today reported that Mr William Salzman, the President's new special adviser on economic matters, said the President was unlikely to take any major decisions on the economy before the end of the year.

Only last week Mr Salzman said the President was likely to announce new policies shortly after the major economic conference scheduled for September 27 and 28.

It is clear that the White House is in a state of confusion, and that the market is reacting to the uncertainty.

Mr Charles Combs, special manager for the Fed's Open Market Account, said today in his half-year report that several central banks were moving to check sharp exchange-rate movements after the collapse in July of the German Mark.

On July 15-17 the New York Fed sold \$57.5m equivalent of German marks and \$4.4m equivalent of Belgian francs.

The Deutsche Mark weakened as a consequence of the Herstatt failure, and the Fed moved to buy the German mark partly in an effort to repay its Deutsche Mark swap drawings of earlier in the year, when it had to support the dollar.

Mr Combs reveals in his report that in this operation the Fed managed to buy \$132.3m equivalent of German marks from the Italian central bank.

The Italians had obtained the German currency as part of a multi-currency credit from the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Combs said that the Herstatt affair resulted in a dramatic decline in most currencies, and that the Fed was to compound the trading difficulties faced by small and medium-sized banks, not only

fluid, as the Nixon old guard starts to depart and new rivals emerge for strong power bases among those who have survived from the old administration and the new people brought in by President Ford.

It would appear that new major economic policy decisions will not be formulated before the presidential inauguration in January. There is pressure from numerous influential quarters in the Administration and in Congress to restore the prime position in determining economic policy to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Some congressmen are intensely annoyed about the confusion and the lack of any real action on the economic front. Mr Mike Mansfield, Senate Democratic leader, said today: "We just cannot wait too long before some action is taken, because inflation is increasing and the stock market is going down."

Senator Mansfield indicated that he expected the President to take very firm action shortly. He feared a serious recession and believed it probable that the Administration in the long run may have no alternative other than to return to wage and price controls.

Criticism came today even from Mr Robert Griffin, assistant Senate Republican leader. He said he believed the President would act quickly and characterized Mr Salzman's latest remarks as a poor effort to cover up the confusion and the lack of action.

in the foreign exchanges but also in the Eurodollar market, as a worldwide review of bank credit lines resulted in a tightening of credit lines for all but the very best names.

He added that the collapse of this bank "virtually paralysed" trading in Deutsche Marks and forced the West German Federal Bank to intervene to support the currency with a total of \$1.6m.

Mr Combs also points out that the Swiss market, forcing intervention by the Swiss National Bank.

However, in contrast to other European exchange markets, trading in the Paris market remained active following the Herstatt collapse.

This is the first official report to confirm that central banks actively intervened in the exchange markets after the Herstatt failure.

But Herstatt was by no means the only cause for concern. Mr Combs reports that because of consistent pressures on the dollar the Fed repeatedly had to draw on its swap lines with the West German Federal Bank in the first half of the year.

By June, the Fed's total swap debt outstanding amounted to \$381.6m.

But an upswing in the fortunes of the dollar in June and July, partly because of the Fed's intervention, enabled the Fed to make large foreign currency purchases and these, plus its large 2-mark purchase from Italy, enabled it to reduce its commitment to the West German bank by July 30 to \$64.6m. At the same time it was able fully to liquidate its \$2.3m debt to the Dutch central bank.

Hull blacking talks sought

The Port Employers' Association at Hull yesterday asked the Transport and General Workers' Union for talks on their reasons for cancelling the port labour agreement with the 22m Bacat (Barge - aboard - cargo - automatic) canal-to-the-sea service which will be resumed next week when the ship's service is completed.

Mr Geoffrey Cullington, the chairman of the association, said they could not understand the union's opposition in view of the statements that had been made.

Sun Alliance profits rise

Reporting group pre-tax profits for the half year to June, up from £15.9m to £16.6m, the Sun Alliance board states that the results "refute the rumour-mongers and show that our well-balanced and world wide business continues to make very satisfactory progress, despite some exceptionally heavy losses."

The board also states the group has maintained liquidity to a degree that in any other circumstances would be quite excessive and that the solvency margin is well in excess both of statutory and the group's own prudent requirements.

Nation Life hopes to make full repayment

By Andrew Wilson

Nation Life policyholders were told at a creditors' meeting held yesterday in London that there were apparently net assets of around £250m and liabilities of about £260m. However, Mr Arthur Cheek, the Official Receiver, emphasised that these figures were only an indication of the position, based on a draft balance sheet as at June 30, 1974.

After the meeting Mr William Stern, who headed the troubled assurance group, said that the income bond policyholders would be repaid "100p in the pound" and will stand by that. He refused to comment on the position of the various property bond holders.

Among 700 people heard Mr Cheek outline Nation Life's history since 1925 and the rapid changes of ownership and direction since 1969 when the group began to emphasize life cover rather than its traditional industrial assurance activities, and particularly the issue of property bonds.

Details surrounding the purchase of the Bournemouth site, acquired for £5m, and the subsequent attempts to sell it for larger sums were then explained. Mr Cheek added that in 1973, a year after the company has passed into Mr Stern's hands, properties in Camden were bought for just over £1m.

It seemed that as the group was already committed to the Bournemouth site, it was decided to put these properties on the market. Early this year, the group's properties remained unsold, Mr Stern was asked to put at least £500,000 of extra capital into the group but was unable to do so immediately.

An insurance company, the Alexander Henderson Group, offered to buy Mr Stern but its valuation of the Bournemouth site at only £2m would have pushed down property unit prices by 40 per cent. Nation Life, rather than have a run on its bonds, decided to suspend payments and apply for a winding up petition.

Mr Cheek said that premium income in the year to June, 1973, amounted to £19m, of which £18m related to single premium income bonds. He said that premiums were continuing to be collected, but these were put into a separate account and, it was hoped, returned to the people who had paid them.

After some procedural confusion, Mr Gerhard Weiss, a partner with W. E. Corbett & Co., the company and the Official Receiver's special manager, was appointed liquidator and a committee of inspection of five policyholders was also elected.

Shares slip as liquidity problem rumours persist

By Our Financial Staff

Share prices were unsettled in London yesterday by fresh rumours of impending troubles in the financial sector. Losses were extended during the last hour of trading as reports of losses on Wall Street and in European stock markets. The FT index lost 5 points to 210.2, and The Times index 1.67 to 82.87.

Rumours of liquidity problems at Mercantile Credit were firmly denied by Mr Arthur Adey, deputy chairman and managing director of the big instalment credit group.

He stressed that there was "no basis" for the rumours, adding that "we have ample funds available". Following his statement, shares in Mercantile Credit rallied from 16p to close at 18p, a net loss of 7p on the session.

Also weaker yesterday were shares in Barclays Bank, 10p off at 145p, and Commercial Union, 6p off at 87p. Both are major stakeholders in Mercantile Credit.

How the markets moved

Market report, page 20

Rises		Falls	
Asst Estates	5p to 138p	Barclays Bk	10p to 145p
Countrywide	3p to 23p	Broken Hill	10p to 45p
Cater Ryder	15p to 125p	Myovors	10p to 95p
Grovewood	10p to 125p	Centenary Sec	4p to 18p
Bullfinch Corp	3p to 185p	Campan Web	11p to 17p
Bullfinch Int	4p to 481p	Pisons	10p to 180p
Melbourne Gen	4p to 60p	Int Hldgs	5p to 445p

Equities were easier, following fresh rumours of difficulties in the financial sector. Gilt-edged securities were quiet. Sterling rose 35 points to \$2.3140. SDR - 8 on Wednesday was 1.1808 while SDR - 6 was 0.51213. Gold eased 75 cents to \$157.00. Commodities: Copper lost further

Price Commission in talks on code change for Phase Four

By Hugh Clayton

Talks about Price Code changes for Phase Four began yesterday when members of the Price Commission met Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Mrs Williams has made it clear to industrialists that she is sympathetic to pleas for a change in the Phase Three clause that forces manufacturers to absorb half of their increased labour costs.

But Sir Arthur Cockfield, chairman of the commission, devoted his last public appearance to emphasizing that labour costs were overtaking those for raw materials in contributing to inflation.

Go-ahead for dearer poultry and beer

By Our Industrial Editor

No statement was issued after yesterday's meeting and tomorrow the Phase Four talks will continue when leaders of the Retail Consortium meet officials at Mrs Williams's department.

They will be armed with a detailed survey of the way in which price and profit controls have affected companies. Their main case will again be that the cut in gross profit margin reflects levels of inflation which are being passed on to consumers.

The Confederation of British Industry will see Mrs Williams towards the middle of the month. Despite her hints of concessions in some areas the CBI is maintaining implacable opposition to all statutory control of prices and profits while wages remain uncontrolled.

Widespread price rises on beer and poultry were announced yesterday. A small can of Double Diamond and Long Life will soon cost 10p more while Ind Coope, Ansell and Tedsy draught will rise by 1p a pint.

The wholesale price of draught Guinness will rise late this month leading to a retail increase of 2p a pint in October. A bottle will cost 10p more.

Whitbread said yesterday that it expected to be allowed to charge an extra 1p a pint while Courage said it was considering asking for increases very soon.

Other large brewing groups that have raised prices in the past 10 weeks cannot make further increases because of the ban on price rises at intervals of less than three months.

The British Food Federation reported yesterday that the average price of frozen chicken had risen by more than 15 per cent in the past week. It said most birds would retail at 24p to 26p a pound this weekend.

Mr Bill Eastwood, managing director of the J. B. Eastwood poultry group, said chickens had been sold at a loss since the spring. "The chicken mountain is now being reduced", he said.

A Middle East construction company was to buy one of the three Caravair aircraft and the remaining two were on offer. These had been mainly used for car ferrying as a business that had fallen away.

Court Line developments: The Association of British Travel Agents was unable yesterday to convene a meeting of its national council, provisionally arranged after negotiations over holidaymakers' cash broke down last Friday following talks with the Court Line liquidators. It may be held today or tomorrow.

Meanwhile, new moves are afoot to sort out the problem of the Court Line tanker Halcyon Skies, which has been held up in the Mersey. The local harbour authority said yesterday that its prime concern before giving the ship a common-user berth was to be assured about safety matters, as well as the question of any port dues.

Canning Town Glass statement on Monday

By Our Industrial Editor

Mr R. C. Miguel, chairman of Canning Town Glass Works, is to make a statement to the annual shareholders meeting on Monday on the outcome of investigations into the past actions of certain former directors.

Mr Miguel, who is also head of the Scotch whisky concern, Arthur Bell & Sons, took over as Canning Town chairman from Lord Brayley, who after the election, became Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army. The Labour Party has held shares.

When the annual report was issued on August 16, the reconstructed board - there is also a new deputy chairman, Mr F. S. Jackson - disclosed that unspecified inquiries involving former directors "should result in the recovery of moneys by the company and its subsidiaries" but it was not possible to quantify the amount.

The auditors, Booth, Anderson Co, qualified the annual balance sheet, stating that past actions of certain former directors may have resulted in the trading profits of the company having been understated for years prior to the year ended December 31, 1973.

No indication has been given of which former directors are involved. Mr Miguel and Mr Jackson joined the board in April. Bell has taken a 32 per cent interest in the ordinary shares.

Last year's Labour Party balance sheet recorded Canning Town as its only equity holding, a small parcel of 60,000 shares which have been held for some years.

In 1973, the group made a loss before taxation of £118,453 compared with a pre-tax profit of £255,129 in 1972.

assured about safety matters, as well as the question of any port dues.

A spokesman explained that Halcyon Skies must have its tanks cleaned to avoid any hazards from residual gases.

The Rockferry cleaning terminal had refused to accept her after the Court Line collapse, but the ship was now in the river for cleaning, pending receipt of the necessary undertakings from the liquidators' office required for her entry into berth.

Castle Holidays, a loss-making subsidiary of British & Commonwealth Shipping, which used Court Line aircraft for its winter holiday programme so as to gain a breathing space to replace its operations and next year's summer schedule.

The company lost more than £1.4m in 1973 and its accounting system broke down, leading to an auditors' qualification to the accounts.

Mr Harper denied that the rumour-work was had been influenced by the company's indication earlier this week that it might be willing to make one lump sum payment to all 160,000 BLMC hourly paid workers instead of the unpaid payments to return for union assurances of better industrial relations. The company has estimated that a full threshold payment would cost £45m a year.

The company's lump sum offer could bring a swift end to the month-long strike by 450 clerical staff at the commercial vehicle factory at Bathgate, West Lothian, which has made 4,500 production men idle. Shop stewards yesterday travelled to Brighton to discuss the issue with national officials attending the TUC conference.

Workers at British Leyland's Birmingham transmission plant, whose strike has caused 18,500 car workers to be laid off, returned to work last night.

The 2,000 strikers agreed to resume work despite the lack of a new wage offer from the company. Mr Arthur Harper, convenor at the Washwood Heath factory, said: "Nothing concrete has been laid down in terms of cash, but the management have indicated they are prepared to talk on those lines."

British Leyland said that further negotiations could now take place. Full resumption of work at the Oxford and Birmingham assembly plants is expected today.

NCB still planning increase in price to industry next month

By Peter Hill

The National Coal Board is still planning to raise industrial coal prices from the beginning of next month. This would yield more than £100m of additional revenue.

Although speculation continues that the NCB may be prevented from increasing prices in view of the expected general election early in October, it is understood that the board has so far received no official request from the Government to delay the increase.

In its Budget statement earlier this year, Mr Healey said the board would increase industrial coal prices from the beginning of April to provide £270m in a full year, while a further increase producing around £100m would be made in the autumn.

It had also been agreed that the price of domestic coal sold by the board to coal merchants would be increased from November 1 by amounts ranging between £2.50 to £3 a ton.

Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, is believed to be anxious that coal prices should be lifted to more realistic levels in the context of the Government's overall energy policy and also because of the effects of current price levels on the NCB's deficit.

Equally, he is conscious of the political implications of introducing higher prices for industry in the final run-up to an election.

On the other hand, the NCB firmly believes that a delay in introducing higher prices would be disastrous, since most of the board's short-term financial planning has been based on the fact that it would be able to secure the additional revenue in its current financial year.

The need for the increases has been made more pressing because of the additional costs incurred since the last increase, including a threshold pay agreement.

Technically the NCB is able to increase prices without reference to the Government under the terms of its membership of the European Coal and Steel Community, but in practice, and in view of its need to secure on state funding, this is rarely the case.

£47m Rapier order for BAC from Oman

By Arthur Reed, Farnborough, Sept 4

A £47m order for the Rapier anti-aircraft missile has been won by the British Aircraft Corporation from Oman, the corporation announced at the Farnborough air show yesterday.

It was also disclosed that BAC and Short Bros & Harland, of Belfast, are in the running for a multi-million pound order from the United States.

BAC is offering the Rapier to the American army and navy in competition with similar systems from other countries. Short Bros is pursuing its remotely piloted vehicle, Skyspy, in for a second competition being run by the American army.

The American army is looking for a vehicle which can survey and photograph battle-field targets and which can also be used for direct artillery fire.

Skyspy is on show at the Short's stand at Farnborough, measuring three-feet across, and looking rather like a large-scale domestic ventilation fan. Controlled by radio from the ground, the prototype is due to make its maiden flight by the end of the year.

Short announced two fresh orders yesterday for its new 30-seater airliner, the SD 3-30. Costing £530,000 each, the aircraft have been bought by a Canadian local airline based near Calgary, Time Air.

The sale to Oman brought export orders for BAC for the Rapier missile to a total of £176m. BAC said it had also sold more Rapiers to an African country, which it refused to name, but which is understood to be Zambia.

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Signor Sindona sells bank

Milan, Sept 4. - Signor Michele Sindona, Italian financier, has sold the last Italian bank he controlled through his holding company Finambr.

Stock Exchange sources said. Banca Generale di Credito had deposits totalling 75,000m lire (about £50m) when Signor Sindona sold it to an Italian group headed by Signor Mario Genghini, Rome building contractor, the sources said.

The Genghini group has been active recently. A few months ago it acquired a majority interest in Tilane, a textile firm based in Desio, near Milan.

£4m fund for films wanted

The National Film Finance Corporation, whose annual report yesterday reported a loss for the tenth consecutive year, wants a new government fund to help to finance British films.

The report gives a warning that the subsidy for production purposes is essential if talent developed in television and elsewhere is to be given the opportunity it deserves.

A fund of around £4m is envisaged by the NFFC whose funding was cut back by the government two years ago. Last year's loss was £457,244, but encouraging new productions were reported in the pipeline.

Another reprieve sought, page 19

Cement-Roadstone

Interim Statement for the 28 weeks ended 10th July 1974

	28 weeks ended 10th July, 1974	28 weeks ended 11th July, 1973	Year 1973
Sales to External Customers	£40,658,000	£24,935,000	£48,538,000
Profit before Taxation	£4,416,000	£3,853,000	£7,372,000
Earnings per Share	3.85p	3.35p	6.57p
Dividends (Gross)	9%	8%	17.33%

(1973 adjusted for the recent 1 for 2 scrip issue)

The substantial increase in sales revenue of 63%, but reduction in trading margins, are mainly due to cost inflation, particularly in relation to energy surcharges and to the inclusion of Van Neebros results for the first time. Cement tonnages were in line with the same period last year, which was exceptionally buoyant. The volume of sales of other products was satisfactory and we are helped by our useful spread of products and markets.

Despite the impact of the cost of oil on us, we achieved a 14.6% increase in pre-tax profits.

Our announced programme for the very large expansion of the Platin Cement Complex is well under way. We are making satisfactory progress in financing this, the biggest expansion project yet undertaken by any public company in Ireland.

We see a basic strength continuing in the demand for our total products.

We have reasonable confidence that we will achieve satisfactory results for the year.

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Phoenix Assurance Company 18
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Company Notice:
De Beers Consolidated Mines 22
De Beers Industrial Corporation 21

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

More answers from the insurance sector

While the market is hardly going to treat the composites as absurdly cheap until it is considerably more certain that world share prices do not have much further to fall, yesterday's interims from Sun Alliance and Phoenix again confirm that the main problem of the insurance sector is one of liquidity. And, if the rise in investment income in the opening six months is anything to go by, this would seem to be even truer of Sun and Phoenix than most of the others. Certainly, the sector as a whole has been reporting substantial increases in investment income in the first half thanks to high interest rates and buoyant cash flow, but the respective increases for Sun and Phoenix were out at no less than 38 and 35 per cent.

Not that a strong upsurge in investment income is anything less than needed this year to keep the composites' profits moving ahead—at least, in a few cases, to keep them within close touch of last year's levels. This is equally true for both Sun and Phoenix, with the former seeing its general underwriting profits for the half year drop from £5.5m to £2.5m and Phoenix moving from an underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000.

In both cases, the main trouble spots have been the low earnings of Australia, Canada and the United States, with Sun reckoning that the swing in these three areas totalled £4.6m against the group underwriting downturn of £2m for the half. The United Kingdom group reports lower profits, with Phoenix reporting increased provisions to cope with inflationary pressures but with Sun apparently taking a much lesser loss on Flixborough—£500,000 net in the latter case—than had been commonly supposed.

In terms of full year earnings growth Sun looks the more likely to improve its position this year, particularly given the sharp rise in the profits attributable to the Phoenix minority interests. But that is unlikely to have that much impact on the relative status of either share price—Sun at 232p and Phoenix at 121p—given that both are on virtually identical prospects (assuming maximum dividend increases) of just under 10 per cent.

Sun Alliance
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £85.7m
Net premiums £147m (£124m)
Pre-tax profits £16.5m (£15.5m)
Dividend gross 11.3p (10p)

Phoenix
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £49.5m
Net premiums £86.6m (£76.2m)
Pre-tax profits £7.2m (£7.36m)
Dividend gross 5.52p (5p)

De Beers
Smaller stones
Precisely as usual, the market took 10p of the De Beers share price before the announcement last night of figures which are indeed slightly disappointing. Nevertheless, it could have taken the view that with the increase of 12 per cent in CSO sales in the first six months (in Rand terms) and a 25 per cent rise in sterling terms to £34.5m in the first half, De Beers' acknowledgement of this left both classes of share 2p lower—the ordinary at 139p and the "A" at 135p.

Inflation is playing havoc with margins on the consumer goods side. On a buoyant sales trend that might not be too bad, but between the first and second halves of last year the gross sales growth collapsed from 33 to just 4 per cent.

Record sales (over a third of group turnover) held up fairly well last year, except in North America, but margins were squeezed hard by the rising cost of pvc after the oil crisis and by labour costs. Price increases averaging 8 per cent were made in June but some of that goes in royalties and the increase itself.

Decca
Acknowledging the dangers
Decca's profits went into reverse in both the consumer and the diamond sectors in the second half of 1973/74, and this trend will continue in the first half of this year, at least on the consumer goods side. Decca's acknowledgement of this left both classes of share 2p lower—the ordinary at 139p and the "A" at 135p.

In fact, the drop here of £3m to £157m (about £105m) reflected a downturn in demand for larger stones which provide the best margins. Sales from the cutting centres to the retailer have been affected by high interest rates, borne out by a £12m increase to £42m in interest receivable in De Beers' hands. However, firm thanks in part to De Beers opening up new markets, particularly in the Far East.

The expectation expressed in April that sales would be of the same order as 1973's £33m must now be in doubt. But De Beers does have the facility to help margins by selling its own production where the return is around six times that on bought-in stones.

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Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, diamond sales have been affected by high interest rates.

may increase sales resistance, particularly in the budget albums. Colour TV, which represents around one fifth of Decca's turnover if the audio side is included, was up in volume as well as value terms last year and appears to be holding up even now, indicating that Decca is increasing its market share. Even so, the industry's sales are clearly vulnerable. Orders on the military side, for North Sea survey equipment and for marine systems, is good. Hence the forecast of an increase in profits on the capital goods side in the first half of this year.

An historic p/e ratio of about 3½ for both classes of share is arguably discounting some of the things though the multiple is lower for Pye which has less dependence on consumer goods, and at 84 per cent the Decca yield is well below Pye's too.

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A conservative assumption would be maintained earnings for the year of 66.1c with an upper limit of 70c. Here, with the shares at 207p, the prospective p/e ratio of just under 5 and yield of 7.9 per cent, assuming the dividend total is raised 2c to 26c, does little to help the group to recoup status against other South African-oriented mining shares.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £739m
Diamond a/c £167m (£170m)
Attributable profits £120m (£112m)
Dividend gross 8c (7.5c)

Institutions Chronicling the fall

Today's *Trade and Industry* summary of insurance company and pension fund investment in 1973 confirms what the stock market already knows all too well. Total net investment by insurance companies rose little over 1 per cent to £1,663m compared with rises of 32 per cent in 1972 and 25 per cent in 1971. Of that total ordinary shares accounted for only 21 per cent against 41 per cent in the previous year.

The pattern is slightly different in the case of pension funds where total net investment rose 36 per cent to £556m, but the story in equities was the same. Net gains, meanwhile, were mortgages and loans, and property; in the case of the pension funds government securities also saw a substantial net investment after disinvestment in 1972.

The July edition of *Financial Statistics* takes the story one step further. The striking feature in the first quarter of 1974, which presumably reflects the aftermath of the oil crisis and troubles in the financial system, shows a sudden leap in the short-term assets of both insurance companies and pension funds.

After net acquisitions of short-term assets amounting to only £5m in the last quarter of 1973, insurance companies show net acquisitions of £200.5m in this category in the first quarter—almost as much as the same figure for the whole of 1973. Pension funds show even larger quarterly swing. It would not be surprising if the second quarter shows a further increase in short-term liquidity and property must surely be an odds-on bet to join equities in the doldrums when the figures are published shortly.

Union Corporation New battle lines

Union Corporation is up for grabs, but gold is the name of the game at present. The Gold Fields of South Africa offer would, on the present terms—an effective 13 shares for every 100 Union Corporation at 367p a share if the preference sweeter is disregarded—raise the gold content from 60 per cent to about 80 per cent of combined assets.

GFS, then, certainly has a head start although UC can say that around 10 per cent of the equity is in friendly hands, chiefly Hambros and UC's associate, UC Investments and Geduld. The Anglo stake of 10 per cent plus is an unknown factor although Anglo's associate, Charter Consolidated, is interested in dealing profits. There is still a chance that General Mining, which has placed friends, may put together a joint package with a third party and that is what the UC share price is assuming. One thing is certain, UC shareholders are in for a good run.

Business Diary: End soon to the Shepperton story?

Whiffs from the old battles over the future of Shepperton Studios, where Lion International have now shifted staff and kept only a nucleus of land for film production, drifted yesterday through the Soho Square gathering listening to John Terry, managing director of the National Film Finance Corporation, present his annual report.

The NFFC originally held a veto over the use of all the land at Shepperton dating back to its sale of the studios to the former British Lion. The veto was effectively raised on 40 acres of surplus land for which planning applications for residential development have now been lodged.

But the veto still holds for the 20 or so acres still used for film production. It was somewhat mournfully that Terry drew attention to the policy in the annual report which noted that hopes had not yet been fulfilled of continued prosperity at the slumped-down Shepperton studios.

"Clearly," the report added, "some rationalization of the major studio situation is overdue."

Terry, obviously having in mind that the United Kingdom has other big studios at Elstree and Pinewood, explained: "It is clear today that we have too much major studio space."

extra life into British film-making—as explained elsewhere on the page—Shepperton studios might still attract for a time some level of renting. But the shake of Terry's head seemed to show that a last act in the Shepperton story might not be too far away. As he put it: "We can veto a change of use on the remaining land, but we have no power to stop the closing of the studios if that were warranted."

Soaring sugar
Governments have started to act like housewives when sugar is concerned, but it, just in case, the counter is empty the next time they pass.

As the London daily price reached a new record Iran was negotiating a massive purchase in New York. The deal was for 500,000 tonnes, equivalent to almost 20 per cent of Britain's annual consumption.

But the price for the first shipment was about £300 a tonne, or more than double the price that British housewives pay for the refined and packed product.

World markets buzzed yesterday with reports of Japan-Cuba and South Korea-Australia negotiations as Fred Peart, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, went some of his way to stamp out rumours of imminent rationing. The authorities in Canberra,

where Peart hopes to clinch a long-term deal this autumn, meanwhile let it be known that if Britain did not soon place an order she would find that Australia's export capacity was already spoken for.

One of the few certainties is that British shoppers cannot expect their sugar to be marketed for much longer at little more than a shilling a pound.

Terrapin plant
One of the latest arrivals at the new Scottish row of Glenrothes—only a few days ago selected as headquarters for the Regional Council for Fife—is Terrapin,

the company which began life making postwar prefabs. Tempted by the big spin-off from North Sea oil exploration, Terrapin has decided to set up a pilot plant on the Scottish east coast to make its pre-constructed unit buildings for the oil companies' construction sites. It already has three contracts worth £3.5m.

Terrapin, now 25 years old and an international company with a worldwide turnover, including buildings sold under licence, of about £100m, reckons that there is big business to be had in Scotland because of the oil boom. The market for temporary buildings, including offices, schools and libraries, is estimated to be at least £16m.

The film industry seeks another reprieve

Yet another of the organizations and pressure groups within Britain's wretched film industry had its say yesterday about what should be done to help the big screen avoid a final melodramatic fade-out.

The script had an all-out family ring as John Terry, 25 years with the National Film Finance Corporation, talked of a crossroads situation with nobody sure where they were going.

In fact, with the present Government at any rate disposed to look again at policy on the industry and a Department of Trade file beginning to bulge with suggestions from interested parties, the stage is being set for a final shoot-out that will almost certainly involve the television men, both at the BBC and ITV.

Of the several strands in the melancholy story of British film-making, leading up to this final scene, perhaps the most ironic is that later this year there will emerge from the National Film School the first graduates intended to nourish the home product with fresh ideas and new talent.

Their chances of finding an opening in a film industry look bleak. The precarious home market is turning even sicker as colour television strengthens the lure of fireside entertainment.

It is their likely plight which the NFFC uses as a big argument for government adoption of its new plans. It is right in so far as exploitation of new talent is absolutely critical in the film industry's future.

It was the NFFC which had been acting as the industry's banker of last resort for more than 20 years when it was pushed aside by the Conservatives a couple of years ago with a final film loans facility. Since then it has been operating through a consortium including banks who, with a big share, added £750,000 to the kitty.

It meant operating to strict commercial criteria which in turn meant backing films of the *Up Pompeii* calibre. The pursuit of quality and new talent for their own sake had to go out of the window.

Now the NFFC looks to a new

Labour government, if it got back in an autumn election, to put up about £4m for a revolving fund whose guiding principle would be quality rather than profit. It would obviously from time to time mean a topping up of the fund by the Government—the last time the NFFC showed an annual profit was back in 1964.

Nor does the return in an autumn election of a Tory administration necessarily make the NFFC unhappy, because there were signs towards the end of the last Conservative Government of a change in attitude. It was Anthony Grant, then Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, who offered to consider some form of levy on films shown on television to help make sense of United Kingdom film financing.

That started the ball rolling on the departmental review of policy on the industry. Since then Michael Relf, chairman of the Film Production Association of Great Britain, has been pushing for a £1,000 levy (or 10 per cent of purchase price according to whichever sum was

the greater) on every film shown on television, whether BBC or ITV.

One idea would be for the money to go to a central fund to encourage film production. At the moment such a scheme would yield about £1m in a full year.

Equally some, if not all, of the cash could be used as "end money," the trickiest slice to raise in any film financing package.

End money investors get the last cut at the cake when the profits come in. If more end money were guaranteed via the levy fund it has been estimated that probably another £3m to £4m of private risk capital would be forthcoming to back film-making.

Although a confrontation between film and television interests is likely over the idea of such a levy, there are signs of movement in both camps from previously entrenched positions. The BBC, for instance, has suggested it puts up pre-production cash in return for preferential television rights on films funded.

The scale of help offered so far is reported to be small, but this is, after all, an opening round on that option and it is worth remembering that successful cooperation has been achieved between film and television industries in several countries, including France, Germany and Italy.

The film industry for its part seems more and more willing to bury the old gentlemen's agreement not to allow television screening of a circuit film for five years after its release. John Terry, who is managing director of NFFC, disclosed that a new Peter Hall film called *Akenfield*, now on the point of completion, had been designed as a film which would be shown simultaneously on television and in the cinema.

He added: "If we had substantial funds available, London could become a big international film centre." It sounded somewhat melodramatic, but that is how the film industry seems to play the story of its own vicissitudes.

Derek Harris

France: a robust economy facing a test of its strength

"There will be no French economic crisis," M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, remarked the other day in the best tradition of Coué (the noted advocate of auto-suggestion).

Like President Giscard d'Estaing, he believes it is easier to inject confidence into 52 million French men and women as they embark together for this autumn's "economic unknown". The President specifically singled out top management, executives, and investors and savers in his confidence call last week.

There will be difficult passages, the French Government expects, in its own councils. But France, despite all the buffeting of the last few months, remains a country through energy price burdens and accelerating inflation, is in a sounder position than Britain or Italy and, on the gloomiest hypothesis, still less dependent on export-induced prosperity than the West German.

There exists, of course, the often posed question of France's social fabric—how will the working and lower middle classes react to joblessness and lowered standard of living? For the present the signs point overwhelmingly to moderation, thanks perhaps to a popular standard of living which has bounded ahead since the 1960s. The mood is one of anxiety and a heightened desire not to rock the boat.

The government's main problems are a balance of payments deficit likely to reach 25,000m francs (about £2,500m) by the end of the year (it was already 17,000m francs by July) and an inflation rate running over the past six months at an annual equivalent of 16.5 per cent. The trade unions naturally emphasize the other chief worry—maintaining full employment. President Giscard last week committed himself to maintaining "a high level" of employment.

France's exports were 40 per cent up in July on the year before, running at around 20,000m francs a month; national production is still increasing at an annual rate between 4 and 5 per cent, and the French franc has gained 8 to 9 per cent vis-à-vis those EEC countries which are still maintaining the snake and the dollar in the past two months. French wage-earners achieved increases in the second quarter of this year which were among the highest since 1968. All these would be signs of a strong economy anywhere.

The government's anti-inflationary package—a severe bank credit squeeze, prompt payment of company and personal taxes, reduced fuel imports, and an export drive—is crucial. As M. Chirac has just made clear, the credit squeeze, which began in earnest only from June, is judged the most important element.

The squeeze has started really to bite and characterizes France

economically as this autumn begins. There is a trickle of small and medium-sized firms, above all in sectors like textiles and construction, filing bankruptcy proceedings. Some 8,000 small firms had by July already disappeared and way since the end of last year, France still has an estimated 665,000 small and medium-sized industrial concerns (half employing less than 10 workers each) and 570,000 small businesses, including the shopkeepers.

With a flood of such bankruptcies threatening for the autumn months, M. Leon Ginge, president of the *Entreprise Propriétaire* Federation, has demanded that M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Economics Minister, should order an immediate set-up on the squeeze.

But M. Fourcade has replied that by September 1st, 1974, the Government will be in a position to "study" the case of individual companies in financial difficulties. It has, however, been M. Michel d'Ornano, the Minister of Industry, who has bluntly given warning that "lame ducks"—badly managed companies which wasted fat during France's boom years—cannot expect to be bailed out automatically.

The French farmers have been noisily demonstrating over a 15 per cent loss of income which they fear during this year, caused by rising production costs while their prices are fixed by the Common Agricultural Policy in Brussels.

The big labour battalions, organized by the usually highly political trade unions, have stayed quiet and men like M. Georges Leguy, the number one Communist union leader, have even offered to negotiate labour's price for collaborating with the government's anti-inflation programmes. That price would, however, be virtually to implement the left's economic programme outlined in last May's presidential election, with hefty tax increases for those sections of the community from which M. Giscard gained most of his support.

The small firms' real problem is that the banks' sudden clampdown on credit, coupled with July's mandatory 18 per cent advance payment of the year's company taxes, has left their own capital resources totally depleted. A bitter dispute has broken out whether the big French commercial banks should "turn" these small and medium-sized factory owners into far too large short-term indebtedness in the much-advertised expansion of bank credit in the years from 1969.

M. Fourcade, when he launched "Operation brake on the prices" earlier this week in order to galvanize the French public into resisting higher consumer prices, also announced from October negotiations with industrialists to bring their prices under stricter surveillance. His aim is frankly to

restrict their profit margins. M. Fourcade is promising to get France's monthly inflation rate below 1 per cent by the end of this year and down to 6 per cent annually by the end of 1975—the date he also sets for righting the balance of payments deficit.

M. Francois Ceyrac, president of the "Patronat", the French employers' federation which groups chiefly big French industrialists, has expressed scepticism about attaining these official goals.

Moreover, the organization has just sent off a broadside against an innovative anti-inflation tax the Government plans to have operating towards the end of the year. It is ingeniously designed both to prevent companies passing on costs to their customers and to generously granting wage or salary increases in excess of the rise in the official cost of living.

M. Fourcade's big battles may well lie ahead, for his essential strategy, *soit dit*, is to force down internal demand so that French companies must export more. But some 100 French

firms still account for 40 per cent of the nation's exports and those firms are carefully shielded from the credit squeeze because of that export performance, while, if they are big, they have been resorting to the Eurodollar market for financing beyond their own (often substantial) resources.

But the July cost of living figures showed clearly that it was industrial goods which contributed most (together with fuels) to the increase. Companies, authorized to pass on only the amount of raw material rises, had been ignoring reductions noted on world commodity markets, M. Fourcade complained.

M. Yves Chotard, the Patronat's vice president in charge of labour matters, has said he sees full employment ensured "for the next three months". At present there are only seasonal "pockets" of unemployment—women and, soon, young people—but France's holding of recruitment of foreign immigrant workers eases the pressure.

The policy of not going to the aid of "lame ducks" could, however, bring the French government awkward labour disputes. The plight of Titan-Coder, France's trailer manufacturer, is illustrative of the kind of trouble the winter may hold.

It is the biggest single employer of labour in the Marseilles region and was saved last week from closure only by government intervention. Renault, the state car concern, is now studying ways to avoid the dismantling of Titan.

Titan is a big lame duck which has been caught in the credit squeeze and gone bankrupt despite having received 26m francs in government subsidies in the past and having shed 550 employees earlier this year. The government wants, above all, to avoid starting the autumn with another Lip affair.

As France faces the months ahead and the anti-inflationary programme cuts deeper the underlying issue is whether the robustness, or the weaknesses, of the "new industrial France" built up since the 1960s will be revealed.

Richard Wigg

SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON INSURANCE GROUP

INTERIM STATEMENT

DIVIDEND
The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7.8p per share which will be paid on the 8th January 1975, costing £2,808,200.

With the addition of the tax credit of 3.743p per share this is equivalent to a "gross" dividend of 11.543p.

Last year the equivalent "gross" interim and final dividends were 10p and 10.986p, making a total of 20.986p.

Shareholders are reminded that at present the maximum increase in dividend permitted by the Government is limited to 12½% of the "gross" equivalent dividend paid in respect of 1973.

The Board confidently expects to pay such an increased maximum dividend for the year.

ESTIMATED HALF-YEAR RESULTS

	6 months to 30th June 1974	6 months to 30th June 1973	Year 1973
Fire, Accident and Marine Premium Income	£'000 147,480	£'000 123,828	£'000 261,584
Underwriting Surplus: Fire, Accident and Marine Long-term Insurance Profits Investment Income Other Income	2,481 546 13,550 87	5,483 546 9,800 75	6,311 1,088 22,087 171
Less Loan Stock Interest	18,644 70	15,904 70	29,657 141
Profit before Taxation Less Taxation	18,574 7,300	15,834 6,800	29,516 11,829
Profit after Taxation Less Minority Interests	9,274 197	9,234 170	17,687 330
Net Profit	9,077	9,064	17,357

FIRE AND ACCIDENT DEPARTMENTS
The first half year has had to bear heavy losses in Australia (£3m, of which the exceptionally disastrous floods account for £1.2m), Canada (£1.5m) and the United States (£1m)—an adverse swing in these three areas of £4.6m compared with the first half of last year. The United Kingdom business has remained profitable in spite of considerable claims resulting from the storms in the early months of the year and several major fire losses, including £0.6m for the Flixborough disaster.

In such circumstances the underwriting profits, which have been helped by much improved results elsewhere overseas, are encouraging.

MARINE DEPARTMENT
The 1972 Account, which will be closed at the end of this year, will itself be satisfactorily profitable but, as shareholders have already been warned, the results of the 1973 and 1974 Accounts are showing the effects of uneconomic competition and a significant increase in the number of total losses both of ships and aircraft.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
The considerable increase again shown in the investment income largely results from the high degree of liquidity which the Group has, as a deliberate policy, maintained for some years past. Short term interest rates rose sharply during last year but the full benefit of this was not experienced until the second half of the year. Interest rates remain high but it will be appreciated that a correspondingly large increase in investment income should not necessarily be expected in the second half of this year.

LIFE DEPARTMENT
Life and Annuity Business:

	6 months to 30th June 1974	6 months to 30th June 1973	Year 1973
New Sums Assured	£'000 175,962	£'000 198,823	£'000 416,

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Copper continues to ease

Fresh losses were sustained by COPPER on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Cash wire bars fell another £15.50 while three months declined £16. The market found some support in pre-market dealings on bear covering but subsequently values gave way under renewed selling prompted by the absence of physical demand, rising stocks and the underlying economic outlook. Stable liquidation from one quarter was reported. In the afternoon prices held steady on bear profit-taking coupled with a little trade buying which was attracted by the lower levels.

Cash: 2237.50-28.00. Settlement, 2241.00. Sales, 6,400 tons. The market was active in the morning and fresh and stop orders were executed by the trading desks in copper. Afternoon: Cash, 2240.00-07.00. Settlement, 2240.00. Sales, 2,250 tons. Producers' prices, 2250.00 metric ton. All afternoon metal prices were unaffected.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported from New York that the American Copper Corporation has announced a 2.5-cent bid to buy zinc oxide effective immediately. The corporation said the new price of 38.5 cents a lb for zinc oxide is necessary in view of the fact that the cost of zinc has risen in the United States and abroad.

American Smelting and Refining Co (Asarco) has notified its customers that the portion of its domestic production sold at the European market has been cut by 10 per cent from the previous 15 per cent. In October 1973, Asarco in order to counter the price rise of zinc oxide concentrates, said it would base its domestic price of zinc oxide on the domestic price of zinc metal. The company said the price of zinc metal is now reflected in the latest Asarco zinc price.

London Ray Mining and Smelting Co. said at the time of its production occurred in the zinc market. The company said that the price of zinc metal is now reflected in the latest Asarco zinc price.

Standard: 2240.00-07.00. Settlement, 2240.00. Sales, 2,250 tons. Producers' prices, 2250.00 metric ton. All afternoon metal prices were unaffected.

Three months: 2240.00-07.00. Settlement, 2240.00. Sales, 2,250 tons. Producers' prices, 2250.00 metric ton. All afternoon metal prices were unaffected.

Five years: 2240.00-07.00. Settlement, 2240.00. Sales, 2,250 tons. Producers' prices, 2250.00 metric ton. All afternoon metal prices were unaffected.

Polish loan

A \$100m loan for the Polish state copper enterprise, now being arranged by a group of American and Canadian banks, provides new evidence of the sharp rise in interest rate spreads in the Eurodollar market in recent weeks.

Last spring, Poland's Bank Handlowy w Warszawie raised

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

5 STRAIGHTS	54 OFFER	54 OFFER
American Eagle 1988	79	81
American Eagle 1989	80	82
Anglo-American 1987	79	81
Anglo-American 1988	80	82
Anglo-American 1989	81	83
Anglo-American 1990	82	84
Anglo-American 1991	83	85
Anglo-American 1992	84	86
Anglo-American 1993	85	87
Anglo-American 1994	86	88
Anglo-American 1995	87	89
Anglo-American 1996	88	90
Anglo-American 1997	89	91
Anglo-American 1998	90	92
Anglo-American 1999	91	93
Anglo-American 2000	92	94
Anglo-American 2001	93	95
Anglo-American 2002	94	96
Anglo-American 2003	95	97
Anglo-American 2004	96	98
Anglo-American 2005	97	99
Anglo-American 2006	98	100
Anglo-American 2007	99	101
Anglo-American 2008	100	102
Anglo-American 2009	101	103
Anglo-American 2010	102	104
Anglo-American 2011	103	105
Anglo-American 2012	104	106
Anglo-American 2013	105	107
Anglo-American 2014	106	108
Anglo-American 2015	107	109
Anglo-American 2016	108	110
Anglo-American 2017	109	111
Anglo-American 2018	110	112
Anglo-American 2019	111	113
Anglo-American 2020	112	114
Anglo-American 2021	113	115
Anglo-American 2022	114	116
Anglo-American 2023	115	117
Anglo-American 2024	116	118
Anglo-American 2025	117	119
Anglo-American 2026	118	120
Anglo-American 2027	119	121
Anglo-American 2028	120	122
Anglo-American 2029	121	123
Anglo-American 2030	122	124
Anglo-American 2031	123	125
Anglo-American 2032	124	126
Anglo-American 2033	125	127
Anglo-American 2034	126	128
Anglo-American 2035	127	129
Anglo-American 2036	128	130
Anglo-American 2037	129	131
Anglo-American 2038	130	132
Anglo-American 2039	131	133
Anglo-American 2040	132	134
Anglo-American 2041	133	135
Anglo-American 2042	134	136
Anglo-American 2043	135	137
Anglo-American 2044	136	138
Anglo-American 2045	137	139
Anglo-American 2046	138	140
Anglo-American 2047	139	141
Anglo-American 2048	140	142
Anglo-American 2049	141	143
Anglo-American 2050	142	144
Anglo-American 2051	143	145
Anglo-American 2052	144	146
Anglo-American 2053	145	147
Anglo-American 2054	146	148
Anglo-American 2055	147	149
Anglo-American 2056	148	150
Anglo-American 2057	149	151
Anglo-American 2058	150	152
Anglo-American 2059	151	153
Anglo-American 2060	152	154
Anglo-American 2061	153	155
Anglo-American 2062	154	156
Anglo-American 2063	155	157
Anglo-American 2064	156	158
Anglo-American 2065	157	159
Anglo-American 2066	158	160
Anglo-American 2067	159	161
Anglo-American 2068	160	162
Anglo-American 2069	161	163
Anglo-American 2070	162	164
Anglo-American 2071	163	165
Anglo-American 2072	164	166
Anglo-American 2073	165	167
Anglo-American 2074	166	168
Anglo-American 2075	167	169
Anglo-American 2076	168	170
Anglo-American 2077	169	171
Anglo-American 2078	170	172
Anglo-American 2079	171	173
Anglo-American 2080	172	174
Anglo-American 2081	173	175
Anglo-American 2082	174	176
Anglo-American 2083	175	177
Anglo-American 2084	176	178
Anglo-American 2085	177	179
Anglo-American 2086	178	180
Anglo-American 2087	179	181
Anglo-American 2088	180	182
Anglo-American 2089	181	183
Anglo-American 2090	182	184
Anglo-American 2091	183	185
Anglo-American 2092	184	186
Anglo-American 2093	185	187
Anglo-American 2094	186	188
Anglo-American 2095	187	189
Anglo-American 2096	188	190
Anglo-American 2097	189	191
Anglo-American 2098	190	192
Anglo-American 2099	191	193
Anglo-American 2100	192	194

High costs may hit wool output

High production and marketing costs will restrict wool output in spite of the Australian federal government's reserve price incentive of £25 cents per kilo, class for 21 micron wool, for the 1974-75 season, Mr Bill Tysoe, the senior wool valuer of the Farmers and Graziers Cooperative Co said. The minimum floor price scheme will, however, increase confidence in wool production when growers are confronted with an unprecedented cost-price squeeze, he added.

The Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) estimated the cost of marketing the Australian wool clip from sheep's back to mill at more than \$A64 (£40) a bale. All farm costs were rising while incomes were falling, Mr Tysoe said.

Mr Bryan Regan, general secretary of the United Farmers and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales, said the AWC should build up its inventory until world market demand improves if the textile industry refuses to pay reasonable prices. He could see no reason to sell wool at give-away prices so that merchants and speculators could make huge profits.

Woolgrowers, he said, were prepared to pay the costs of the AWC building up an inventory so that wool could be resold at much higher prices when world demand strengthened.

Polish loan

A \$100m loan for the Polish state copper enterprise, now being arranged by a group of American and Canadian banks, provides new evidence of the sharp rise in interest rate spreads in the Eurodollar market in recent weeks.

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Anglo-American 1997	89	91
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Anglo-American 1999	91	93
Anglo-American 2000	92	94
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Anglo-American 2002	94	96
Anglo-American 2003	95	97
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Anglo-American 2019	111	113
Anglo-American 2020	112	114
Anglo-American 2021	113	115
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Anglo-American 2078	170	172
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Last spring, Poland's Bank Handlowy w Warszawie raised

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

half-year ended 30th June

Investment income and
Income from subsidiary c

Deduct:
General expenses ..

Group profit before tax

Deduct:
Provision for tax

Group profit after tax a
Industrial Corporation

Preference dividend of
declared 15th March,

Cost of interim dividend
ordinary share (1973 :
NOTE

It should not be assu
repeated in the half-ye
accrue evenly througho

INTERIM DIVIDEND

A interim dividend
31st December, 1974, has
books of the corporation

Full details, includi
published in the press on

4th September, 1974

HEAD OFFICE :
35 Stockdale Street,
Kimberley, South A

LONDON SECRETARIE
Anglo American Cor
40 Holborn Viaduct,
TRANSFER SECRETAR
Consolidated Share
62 Marshall Street,
(P.O. Box 6105), Ma
Charter Consolidate
Kent House, Station

Copies of t

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar recovered on foreign exchanges yesterday, causing most European currencies to retreat beyond overnight levels. This followed an early weakness. A rise in Eurodollar rates as the Japanese attempted to alleviate the Tokyo dollar shortage, and a recovery in New York short term interest rates bolstered the dollar. It was possible, dealers said, that demand from companies for oil royalty payments to the Arab producers was helping support both the dollar and sterling.

The pound closed 35 points up against the dollar at \$2.3140, after a peak of \$2.3180. United Kingdom Government figures showing a substantial increase in returns from investment abroad were encouraging, dealers said, and could help to narrow the trade gap if their growth continues.

The "effective" sterling rate improved to 18.0 per cent against the world's major currencies from Tuesday night's 18.1 per cent.

German marks were strengthened initially by the imminent lifting of the 20 per cent deposit requirement on borrowings from abroad, and Germany's bank surveillance proposals. However, the dollar bounced back, pushing the mark from its peak of 2.6490 back to its overnight of 2.6515, where it closed.

Swiss francs ended at 2.0122 to the dollar after 2.0100, and French francs at 4.8000 after 4.8095. Japanese yen improved marginally to 302.60 to the dollar from a previous London close of 302.70. Gold fell 75 cents an ounce to \$157.

The pound closed 35 points up against the dollar at \$2.3140, after a peak of \$2.3180. United Kingdom Government figures showing a substantial increase in returns from investment abroad were encouraging, dealers said, and could help to narrow the trade gap if their growth continues.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market Rate	Bank Rate
New York	2.3140	2.3140
London	2.3140	2.3140
Frankfurt	2.3140	2.3140
Paris	2.3140	2.3140
Geneva	2.3140	2.3140
Basel	2.3140	2.3140
Zurich	2.3140	2.3140
Brussels	2.3140	2.3140
Amsterdam	2.3140	2.3140
Stockholm	2.3140	2.3140
Copenhagen	2.3140	2.3140
Helsinki	2.3140	2.3140
Oslo	2.3140	2.3140
Stockholm	2.3140	2.3140
Copenhagen	2.3140	2.3140
Helsinki	2.3140	2.3140
Oslo	2.3140	2.3140

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months	6 months
New York	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
London	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Frankfurt	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Paris	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Geneva	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Basel	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Zurich	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Brussels	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Amsterdam	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Stockholm	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Copenhagen	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Helsinki	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140
Oslo	2.3140	2.3140	2.3140

Comfortable day for the discount houses

The London discount market had a very comfortable day indeed yesterday. Money was on offer from the start of business and rates quickly fell back from the opening level, in the region of 10 per cent. By noon, a range of 9 to 9.1 was quoted for day-to-day money, but by early afternoon the rate was more like 8. The close was in a range of 1 to 3 per cent.

The Times Share Indices

	Index	Change
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0
1000 Shares	1000	0

Money Market Rates

	Rate
Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2%	
Cleaning Bank Rate 12 1/2%	
Overnight Open 10 1/2%	
3 months 10 1/2%	
6 months 10 1/2%	
12 months 10 1/2%	
18 months 10 1/2%	
24 months 10 1/2%	
36 months 10 1/2%	
48 months 10 1/2%	
60 months 10 1/2%	
72 months 10 1/2%	
84 months 10 1/2%	
96 months 10 1/2%	
108 months 10 1/2%	
120 months 10 1/2%	

Sir Val Duncan at metal forum

Sir Val Duncan, chairman and chief executive of the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation will be the chief speaker at this year's American Metal Market forum at the Café Royal, London, on October 9.

Registration forms can be obtained from Brian Reidy & Associates, 18-20 St Andrew Street, London EC4A 3AH.

US silver stocks down 4.5m ounces

United States domestic mine production of silver totalled 2,980,000 Troy ounces in June, compared with 3,130,000 ounces in May, the Bureau of Mines reported in its first half of the 1974 was 17,990,000 Troy ounces.

June imports exceeded exports by 7.4m ounces. Imports totalled 11.4m ounces, 8 per cent higher than in May, while exports were 3.9m ounces, a jump of 48 per cent.

Stocks of silver at the end of June were: Comex, 74.3m ounces compared with 75.4m a month earlier; Chicago Board of Trade, 20.3m ounces (23,750,000)—Reuter.

Copra floor price abolished

The Philippines has abolished its fixed export and domestic floor prices for copra and other coconut products, the United Coconut Association of the Philippines (UCAP) said.

UCAP sources said coconut industry leaders and President Ferdinand Marcos had agreed on the removal of normal trading, coconut exports in 1974 could reach \$700m (about \$300m) or nearly double last year's \$372.8m.

The President approved a flexible export pricing scheme, effective immediately, based on world market price developments, they said.

On August 2, the Philippine Government lifted the ban on the export of copra and other coconut products and set the floor price for copra at 280 pesos per 100 kilos from designated ports, the sources noted.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Bank Base Rates	12%
Bank of England	12%
Bank of America	12%
Bank of Canada	12%
Bank of France	12%
Bank of Germany	12%
Bank of Italy	12%
Bank of Japan	12%
Bank of Netherlands	12%
Bank of Norway	12%
Bank of Sweden	12%
Bank of Switzerland	12%
Bank of Belgium	12%
Bank of Denmark	12%
Bank of Greece	12%
Bank of Ireland	12%
Bank of Luxembourg	12%
Bank of Portugal	12%
Bank of Spain	12%
Bank of Austria	12%
Bank of Czech Republic	12%
Bank of Finland	12%
Bank of Hungary	12%
Bank of Poland	12%
Bank of Romania	12%
Bank of Slovakia	12%
Bank of Slovenia	12%
Bank of Yugoslavia	12%

Bank Base Rates

	Rate
Bank of England	12%
Bank of America	12%
Bank of Canada	12%
Bank of France	12%
Bank of Germany	12%
Bank of Italy	12%
Bank of Japan	12%
Bank of Netherlands	12%
Bank of Norway	12%
Bank of Sweden	12%
Bank of Switzerland	12%
Bank of Belgium	12%
Bank of Denmark	12%
Bank of Greece	12%
Bank of Ireland	12%
Bank of Luxembourg	12%
Bank of Portugal	12%
Bank of Spain	12%
Bank of Austria	12%
Bank of Czech Republic	12%
Bank of Finland	12%
Bank of Hungary	12%
Bank of Poland	12%
Bank of Romania	12%
Bank of Slovakia	12%
Bank of Slovenia	12%
Bank of Yugoslavia	12%

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

Unincorporated in the Republic of South Africa

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

50c per share

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

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14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

14/9/74

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1973/74		1974/75		1975/76		1976/77		1977/78		1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84		1984/85		1985/86		1986/87		1987/88		1988/89		1989/90		1990/91		1991/92		1992/93		1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98		1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27		2027/28		2028/29		2029/30		2030/31		2031/32		2032/33		2033/34		2034/35		2035/36		2036/37		2037/38		2038/39		2039/40		2040/41		2041/42		2042/43		2043/44		2044/45		2045/46		2046/47		2047/48		2048/49		2049/50		2050/51		2051/52		2052/53		2053/54		2054/55		2055/56		2056/57		2057/58		2058/59		2059/60		2060/61		2061/62		2062/63		2063/64		2064/65		2065/66		2066/67		2067/68		2068/69		2069/70		2070/71		2071/72		2072/73		2073/74		2074/75		2075/76		2076/77		2077/78		2078/79		2079/80		2080/81		2081/82		2082/83		2083/84		2084/85		2085/86		2086/87		2087/88		2088/89		2089/90		2090/91		2091/92		2092/93		2093/94		2094/95		2095/96		2096/97		2097/98		2098/99		2099/00		2100/01		2101/02		2102/03		2103/04		2104/05		2105/06		2106/07		2107/08		2108/09		2109/10		2110/11		2111/12		2112/13		2113/14		2114/15		2115/16		2116/17		2117/18		2118/19		2119/20		2120/21		2121/22		2122/23		2123/24		2124/25		2125/26		2126/27		2127/28		2128/29		2129/30		2130/31		2131/32		2132/33		2133/34		2134/35		2135/36		2136/37		2137/38		2138/39		2139/40		2140/41		2141/42		2142/43		2143/44		2144/45		2145/46		2146/47		2147/48		2148/49		2149/50		2150/51		2151/52		2152/53		2153/54		2154/55		2155/56		2156/57		2157/58		2158/59		2159/60		2160/61		2161/62		2162/63		2163/64		2164/65		2165/66		2166/67		2167/68		2168/69		2169/70		2170/71		2171/72		2172/73		2173/74		2174/75		2175/76		2176/77		2177/78		2178/79		2179/80		2180/81		2181/82		2182/83		2183/84		2184/85		2185/86		2186/87		2187/88		2188/89		2189/90		2190/91		2191/92		2192/93		2193/94		2194/95		2195/96		2196/97		2197/98		2198/99		2199/00		2200/01		2201/02		2202/03		2203/04		2204/05		2205/06		2206/07		2207/08		2208/09		2209/10		2210/11		2211/12		2212/13		2213/14		2214/15		2215/16		2216/17		2217/18		2218/19		2219/20		2220/21		2221/22		2222/23		2223/24		2224/25		2225/26		2226/27		2227/28		2228/29		2229/30		2230/31		2231/32		2232/33		2233/34		2234/35		2235/36		2236/37		2237/38		2238/39		2239/40		2240/41		2241/42		2242/43		2243/44		2244/45		2245/46		2246/47		2247/48		2248/49		2249/50		2250/51		2251/52		2252/53		2253/54		2254/55		2255/56		2256/57		2257/58		2258/59		2259/60		2260/61		2261/62		2262/63		2263/64		2264/65		2265/66		2266/67		2267/68		2268/69		2269/70		2270/71		2271/72		2272/73		2273/74		2274/75		2275/76		2276/77		2277/78		2278/79		2279/80		2280/81		2281/82		2282/83		2283/84		2284/85		2285/86		2286/87		2287/88		2288/89		2289/90		2290/91		2291/92		2292/93		2293/94		2294/95		2295/96		2296/97		2297/98		2298/99		2299/00		2300/01		2301/02		2302/03		2303/04		2304/05		2305/06		2306/07		2307/08		2308/09		2309/10		2310/11		2311/12		2312/13		2313/14		2314/15		2315/16		2316/17		2317/18		2318/19		2319/20		2320/21		2321/22		2322/23		2323/24		2324/25		2325/26		2326/27		2327/28		2328/29		2329/30		2330/31		2331/32		2332/33		2333/34		2334/35		2335/36		2336/37		2337/38		2338/39		2339/40		2340/41		2341/42		2342/43		2343/44		2344/45		2345/46		2346/47		2347/48		2348/49		2349/50		2350/51		2351/52		2352/53		2353/54		2354/55		2355/56		2356/57		2357/58		2358/59		2359/60		2360/61		2361/62		2362/63		2363/64		2364/65		2365/66		2366/67		2367/68		2368/69		2369/70		2370/71		2371/72		2372/73		2373/74		2374/75		2375/76		2376/77		2377/78		2378/79		2379/80		2380/81		2381/82		2382/83		2383/84		2384/85		2385/86		2386/87		2387/88		2388/89		2389/90		2390/91		2391/92		2392/93		2393/94		2394/95		2395/96		2396/97		2397/98		2398/99		2399/00		2400/01		2401/02		2402/03		2403/04		2404/05		2405/06		2406/07		2407/08		2408/09		2409/10		2410/11		2411/12		2412/13		2413/14		2414/15		2415/16		2416/17		2417/18		2418/19		2419/20		2420/21		2421/22		2422/23		2423/24		2424/25		2425/26		2426/27		2427/28		2428/29		2429/30		2430/31		2431/32		2432/33		2433/34		2434/35		2435/36		2436/37		2437/38		2438/39		2439/40		2440/41		2441/42		2442/43		2443/44		2444/45		2445/46		2446/47		2447/48		2448/49		2449/50		2450/51		2451/52		2452/53		2453/54		2454/55		2455/56		2456/57		2457/58		2458/59		2459/60		2460/61		2461/62		2462/63		2463/64		2464/65		2465/66		2466/67		2467/68		2468/69		2469/70		2470/71		2471/72		2472/73		2473/74		2474/75		2475/76		2476/77		2477/78		2478/79		2479/80		2480/81		2481/82		2482/83		2483/84		2484/85		2485/86		2486/87		2487/88		2488/89		2489/90		2490/91		2491/92		2492/93		2493/94		2494/95		2495/96		2496/97		2497/98		2498/99		2499/00		2500/01		2501/02		2502/03		2503/04		2504/05		2505/06		2506/07		2507/08		2508/09		2509/10		2510/11		2511/12		2512/13		2513/14		2514/15		2515/16		2516/17		2517/18		2518/19		2519/20		2520/21		2521/22		2522/23		2523/24		2524/25		2525/26		2526/27		2527/28		2528/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BELL'S

SCOTCH WHISKY

Afore ye go

London and Regional Market Prices

Financials under pressure

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 2. Dealings End, Sept 13. Contango Day, Sept 16. Settlement Day, Sept 24.
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

A cut above the rest!

Drummond's

Suitings



BRITISH FUNDS				COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN				LOCAL AUTHORITIES				FOREIGN STOCKS				DOLLAR STOCKS				BANKS AND DISCOUNTS				BREWERS AND DISTILLERS			
High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price
100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00	100.00	99.50	British Fund	100.00

Jackson-Stops & Staff

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SOUTH DEVON

Georgian House

3 Reception

5 Bedrooms

4 Bathrooms

Flatlet

Games Room

Services

1/2 ACRE

Freehold

Yeovil Office

Tel 0935 4066

(Ref.11DC)

NEAR NEWMARKET

A Well Equipped Training Establishment.

Conveniently situated with easy access

to Training Grounds. Trainers 3-Bed-

roomed House, 29 Loose Boxes in 2

Yards, Ancillary Buildings, Covered

School (optional). Excellent Condition

and having maximum security.

PRIVATE TREATY

Apply: NEWMARKET OFFICE 0636 2231.

WEST SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Guildford 7 miles, London 36 miles.

AN EXCELLENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM.

The property comprises a pair of semi-detached

cottages, 2 ranges of farm buildings—comprising a

modern dairy unit, including 10/20 Herringbone Parlour

and extensive covered yards and a secondary range

of buildings. The soil is mainly of high fertility, being

of a free-draining lower greensand type and included

are about 34 acres of woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 356 ACRES

(4000/CF) T.

Note:—The residence with staff flat and a

self-contained annexe situated in the centre of the

farm are also available if required.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Hereford 11 miles, Hay-on-Wye 11 miles.

KINLEY FARM MOCCAS

A FIRST CLASS STOCK AND ARABLE FARM IN AN

EXCELLENT SITUATION

Period Farmhouse with 2 reception rooms, domestic

offices, 4 bedrooms and bathroom.

Range of Farmbuildings including Grain Store for about

400 tons and covered yard about 75' x 75'.

Staff Bungalow.

IN ALL ABOUT 215 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

at the Green Dragon Hotel, Broad Street, Hereford,

on Wednesday 18th September, 1974, at 3.00 p.m.

Apply: HEREFORD OFFICE, 14 Broad Street, Hereford HR4 0AL.

(Tel: 0432 5057).

CENTRAL NORFOLK

Swaffham 8 miles, Norwich 25 miles.

SAHAM HALL ESTATE—572 ACRES

AN EXCEPTIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING

PROPERTY

The Queen Anne style house has been damaged by fire

but it could be restored or another house built in its

place.

Farmhouse, 8 cottages, grooms flat. Excellent centrally

located farmbuildings.

OUTSTANDING PHEASANT SHOOT

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN OCTOBER

(unless previously sold)

Joint Auctioneers: TUFNELL & PARTNERS, 44 Castle Street,

Salisbury, Wiltshire, Wiltshire, Wiltshire, Wiltshire, Wiltshire,

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Secretarial and General Appointments also on pages 4 and 24

GENERAL

SALES CORRESPONDENTS

£40 per week rising to £46 per week (incl. threshold payment)

Most firms employ men as Sales Correspondents. At Mars Limited however, we employ girls for these responsible jobs.

As the sales of our internationally based confectionery products are ever expanding, we are now recruiting to strengthen our team of 12 to work in our modern offices at Slough.

The position involves dealing by telephone and letter with customers and sales force. We believe customers are important people so we expect prompt action in handling their queries on matters like sales promotions, orders, deliveries and accounts.

Correspondents are of course senior members of our clerical staff and after training, work unsupervised. They must be capable of using their own initiative. Educational requirements are a minimum of 4 academic 'O' levels; some commercial experience together with the ability to communicate, would commend itself.

The preferred age range is 22-34. If you are interested please apply to Sue Howarth, Personnel Officer, Mars Limited, Fairlie Road, Slough, Berkshire, Telephone Slough 23932, ext. 241 between 8.30 a.m.-4.45 p.m., Monday-Friday.

STAFF MANAGERESS

£2,800+

A large firm of solicitors with offices in Fleet Street require a woman experienced in Personnel to look after and recruit their secretarial staff.

Accountable to the Partnership Secretary, the person appointed will be responsible for the recruitment and induction of about 30 secretarial staff, their welfare and supervision. She will also be required to monitor secretarial salaries, maintain staff records and assist in the general administration of the secretarial function.

The ideal candidate will be in the age range 23-40 and will preferably have had some formal personnel training. (Membership of the IPM would be an advantage.)

Please write, mentioning any firms to whom your particulars may not be sent, to Miss M. T. Stone, Personnel Services Division of—

Spicer and Pagler & Co.,
6 New Street, Bishopsgate,
London, EC2M 4UH.

Personnel Opportunity

ALDRERSHOT

Our client, a leading manufacturing and retailing company, has asked us to recruit a personnel officer to supervise the total personnel function of a staff of 800 at their Aldershot warehouse. She will head a department of 3 and be responsible for recruitment, administration, training and industrial relations.

The right applicant will have between 3 to 5 years' relevant experience and have sincere career motivation. Salary negotiable from £2,750 plus threshold.

Contact Jane Crosswhite, 493 8982, Career Girl Recruitment Consultancy, 13/14 New Bond St., W.1.

ARCHITECTS/DESIGNERS/

PLANNERS

WEST END

need enthusiastic, methodical, intelligent girl to manage, under technical supervision, an established and well-equipped Technical Library including the keeping of job records and job photographs.

Good salary, 4 weeks annual holiday. No experience necessary—but ability to type.

Please telephone 01-734 6161

MARKETING RESEARCH

ASSISTANT

£2,000-£2,500 p.a. immediately met and sound much for helping an enthusiastic, energetic, and ambitious girl to help in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

Ring Jackie Lewzey, 01-937 2866 quoting ref. JAL/533.
RILEY MANAGEMENT SELECTION (Services), Ltd.,
Old Court House, Old Court Place, London W8 4PD.

ENTHUSIASTIC educated girl aged 18-25, with a good command of English, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

ENTHUSIASTIC and reliable girl to help in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

ASSISTANT MATRON required for a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

YOUNG LADY, 18-25, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

RESPONSIBLE FOR to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

BOOKKEEPER/CLERK, City solicitors, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

EXOTIC CAR DEALERS in North London, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

RESTAURANT MANAGERESS for a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

WANTED Cook for Directors' house, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

WELL-EDUCATED Young, A-level holder, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

THE CREDIT ADVISORY COMMITTEE, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

INTERVIEWING TEMPS. Are you tired of interviewing temp. jobs? We have a solution. We are looking for a person to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

MUSIC CO. are looking for a person to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

GENERAL

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY LOCAL APPEALS OFFICERS

for fund-raising activities in the London area and the South-East.

An excellent opportunity to use your natural drive and initiative.

Previous commercial or fund-raising experience an advantage.

Preferred age range 25-35.

Salary negotiable according to age and experience.

Car provided.

Applications with relevant details to:

Personnel Officer
The Spastics Society
11 Park Crescent, London W.1
London W1N 4EQ

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Required for Company Secretary Office of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Major group of Service Companies require a Receptionist for their Head Office near the City. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

CONSUMERS SERVICES ASSISTANT

A good telephone manner, a sense of humour and some typing ability are essential for this position. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

NURSE/SEC./RECEPTIONIST

In a large super girl who will rescue a desperate osteopath and his wife from a financial crisis. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

FLAG PAY SUPPLIES

Lady, 35 to 40, to take charge and deal with issues and maintain a high standard of service. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

COOK

Executive's Mess in Chelsea to cater for 4 members plus guests. Hours 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive. Ring: 01-351 0031

HOUSE MODEL

Spring/Summer 1975. A young, attractive girl, 18-25, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Business, Africa, etc. Opportunities available in a wide range of countries. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

GREEN PARK. Senior Secretary to a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

RECEPTIONIST. Super girl for experienced, well-known company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

SALES DEMONSTRATOR required for the unique French hotel and restaurant. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

PART-TIME SECRETARY required for a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

TEMPORARY MANAGERESS. London, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

WEEKEND WORKERS wanted for a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

YOUNG LADY with nursing experience required for a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

RESPONSIBLE FOR to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

BOOKKEEPER/CLERK, City solicitors, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

EXOTIC CAR DEALERS in North London, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

RESTAURANT MANAGERESS for a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

WANTED Cook for Directors' house, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

WELL-EDUCATED Young, A-level holder, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

THE CREDIT ADVISORY COMMITTEE, to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

INTERVIEWING TEMPS. Are you tired of interviewing temp. jobs? We have a solution. We are looking for a person to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

MUSIC CO. are looking for a person to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

SECRETARIAL

INTELLIGENT TEMPS. Are you tired of interviewing temp. jobs? We have a solution. We are looking for a person to assist in the marketing research of a large, established, and successful company. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

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SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR N.W. MIDDLESEX

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This is a responsible position which would suit a thoroughly experienced and efficient Secretary in her mid 20's-early 30's who has the intelligence and initiative to work unsupervised.

The work will involve contact at all levels within the organisation and throughout commerce, industry and Government departments.

A pleasant personality and self-confidence are essential attributes.

A salary of £2,400 is offered plus a number of attractive fringe benefits. Please phone John Bull on 01-629 4513 for further details or write to him at Bull, Holmes Ltd., 45 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3FE. Suitably qualified applicants will be passed on to the company concerned without delay, once they have given their permission.

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Due to expansion, the Group Property Department of the East Group is looking for two further members of staff.

This Department is responsible for all property belonging to the Group, both in London and the provinces and also involving the maintenance of the property employed in various buildings.

The successful applicants will be required to provide secretarial assistance to the Group Property Manager, who will be responsible for the management of the Group's property. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

TRIDENT TELEVISION JUNIOR AUDIO SECRETARY

Required for MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Previous experience at this level an advantage. Accurate typing, good telephone manner and smart businesslike appearance essential. Salary negotiable according to age and experience.

Interested applicants should telephone 01-493 1237 ext. 322 immediately for an appointment with Personnel Executive

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Interested, worthwhile but demanding post vacant. High degree of personal responsibility. Fast and accurate shorthand and typing. Knowledge of audio. Salary: £2,050-£2,207 plus threshold payment—£2,800 weekly. L.V.s. 4 weeks holiday, free pension scheme. Ring Celia Cooke 01-942 9991 or write to: CIVIL SERVICE UNION, 14-21, Nautica, London, E.C.1.

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A very large and well-known trade union is looking for a Secretary to its Trade Union Officer. The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

IS THERE A RESPONSIBLE LADY who is sufficiently versatile to take on a wide range of duties? The position involves a wide range of duties including the preparation of reports, the analysis of data, and the presentation of findings. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant subject and will have some experience in marketing research. Salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please apply to the Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

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